



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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9 April 1991

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Central African Leaders Convene CEEAC Summit

AB0604215091 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT
6 Apr 91

[Text] Libreville, April 6 (AFP)—Seven Central African heads of state met here Saturday for their seventh economic summit, with a view to stepping up regional integration to deal with growing economic problems, officials said.

President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, in a speech, said he regretted that the 10 members of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) had "underestimated the seriousness of the economic crisis and its catastrophic effects on export income and our ability to pay our debts."

Also present were the host, Gabon's President Omar Bongo, the Central African Republic's Andre Kolingba, Chad's Idriss Deby, Burundi's Pierre Buyoya, Equatorial Guinea's Obiang Nguema Mbozogo, Sao Tome and Principe's Miguel Trovoadá, and the prime minister of the Congo. Tchuta Moussa of Cameroon was attending for the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

The summit will also consider the major arrears owed to the CEEAC organization by member countries. Informed sources said people working for the organization had not been paid for several months, while the 1990 action plan for the community was only 50 percent achieved.

The CEEAC was founded in 1983 to abolish regional trade barriers, introduce a joint external customs rate, and set up a 12-year development fund.

Summit Meetings End

AB0804223491 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] In Gabon, the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] and the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] summits ended yesterday in Libreville. Most of the heads of state who took part in the summits left the Gabonese capital today. What can now be said about the outcome of the meetings? The outcome has, at any rate, been mitigated. The difficulties still being encountered in establishing a real subregional integration—and, above all, the financial problems within UDEAC—were raised once again. Concerning the UDEAC, which he currently chairs, the Gabonese head of state hoped for its resurrection rather than the burial of the subregional entity. Let us listen to Omar Bongo:

[Begin recording] Some people may think that we are here to bury the UDEAC, but I personally am not in favor of having the UDEAC die. I would, therefore, like to make a solemn appeal to all UDEAC members—by members, I mean countries—so that we may be able to

do whatever can be done to enable the UDEAC to carry through with the tasks we have assigned it. [end recording]

Chairman Urges Members To Pay Dues

AB0804223991 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] As I have already said, the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] summit ended yesterday in Libreville. The CEEAC is also faced with several problems, among which its financial problems are not the least. We now listen to the incoming CEEAC chairman, Equatorial Guinea's Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, a Spanish speaker who has made an effort to speak in French. President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo wants to see the Secretariat improve its functioning:

[Begin Obiang recording] First, everything must be done to ensure that the CEEAC Secretariat functions normally. As long as we do not have the financial means, we cannot achieve concrete results. This is why all the projects we have within the framework of the CEEAC, we cannot do anything. [sentence as heard] For this reason, we call on all member countries to pay their dues so that the CEEAC General Secretariat can function. [end recording]

ECOWAS Chief Discusses Political Pluralism

AB0804224591 Paris AFP in English 2202 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Text] Lagos, April 8 (AFP)—The "hurricane" of change blowing across the West African sub-region in favour of multi-party democracy has become irreversible, the executive secretary of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) said here on Monday.

It is imperative for all member states of the ECOWAS to recognise the important role of democracy and embrace it wholeheartedly. Dr. Abass Bundu told a seminar on trade and investment organised by the Ecobank International.

"For anyone to stand up against it (democracy) is to invite peril and oblivion", he warned. It was only in an environment of peace, stability and democracy that the Community, established in 1975 to promote economic integration, could achieve its objectives, he said.

There would be no more excuse for any African country not to embrace political pluralism once Nigeria adopts a multi-party system next year.

"Mono-partyism would then become a thing of the past and be banished forever to the attics of political history", said Dr. Bundu, a Sierra Leonean. The community can no longer be indifferent to situations in West Africa where socio-political change is called for and is being unjustifiably denied, he said.

The ECOWAS last August sent a peace-keeping force into Liberia to restore peace to war-ravaged country in which, according to Charles Taylor, leader of one of the three warring factions, at least 15,000 people died.

ECOWAS Trade Plummets in 1990

AB0804233491 Paris AFP in English 2230 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Text] Lagos, April 8 (AFP)—ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) trade, 52.8 billion dollars in 1981, plummeted to 30.4 billion dollars last year, a decline of 22.4 billion dollars in less than 10 years, Nigerian Vice President Augustus Aikhomu stated here Monday.

Of the 1981 figure, only 2.3 billion or 4.3 per cent was carried out among member-states, while last year it stood at two billion dollars, he said at the opening of a seminar on trade and investment in ECOWAS.

Economic problems of the sub-region, mounting external debts and debt service payments, and the effect of structural adjustment programmes pursued by most states in the region and the declining world prices of the region's commodities also made the 16-nation ECOWAS share of world trade decline from 1.4 per cent in 1981 to 0.6 per cent last year, he stated. Export and import trade in the sub-region has been dominated by a few countries, such as Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal, he said.

The community is still committed to establishing a single monetary zone by 1994 to enhance monetary cooperation in the sub-region, where there are currently 10 different national currencies, most of which are non-convertible, said ECOWAS Executive Secretary Abass Bundu.

In the face of this problem of non-convertibility, the Freetown-based West African Clearing House is helping settle payments between central banks in the region, he said.

* Indian Ocean Commission Summit Results

* Regional Projects

91AF0840A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
17 Mar 91 p 3

[Article: "Joint Declaration Adopted by First COI Summit"]

[Text] The summit welcomes the liberation of Kuwait but believes the Israeli-Palestinian, Israeli-Arab and Lebanese problems must also be resolved. Among the projects discussed: construction of an oil refinery and a cement plant, as well as creation of an Indian Ocean university. In accordance with the decision made at the 14 February regional ministerial meeting in Port Louis, the summit adopted a policy of diplomatic cooperation....

A number of important regional projects were approved by Didier Ratsiraka, Anerood Jugnauth, Albert Rene, Said Djohar, and Michel Rocard, the five heads of state and/or government representing the five member countries of the COI [Indian Ocean Commission]. The projects include construction of an oil refinery and a cement plant, as well as cooperation in the fishing and tourism domains. These projects are going to be submitted next to experts in the five respective countries to ascertain their feasibility.

Sir Anerood Jugnauth, who described himself yesterday evening as very pleased with this first summit, returns to Mauritius today. Also expected back are Foreign Minister Jean Claude de l'Estrac and Planning Minister Beergoonath Ghurburrun.

In the 17-point final joint declaration adopted yesterday at the conclusion of the summit, the five COI member countries reaffirmed "their resolve to contribute actively to the strengthening of international relations in a spirit of solidarity" and said they were "gratified to find opportunities to consult together on ways to assure peace and security in the zone with respect for the interests of all." The declaration also mentions the volatile situation in the Middle East. Although member countries are "gratified by the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty" and acknowledge that "the reestablishment of legality was made possible thanks to the determination and cohesion of the international community, as shown by the action of the United Nations Security Council," they nevertheless believe that "equal energy should be devoted to efforts to resolve the other problems of the region, in particular the Israeli-Arab and Israeli-Palestinian conflicts and the Lebanon problem, in order to establish durable peace and security in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions."

As expected, the regional leaders also turned their attention to the situation in South Africa, regarding which the joint declaration had this to say: "The COI member countries are closely following developments in the situation in South Africa and are prepared to support any constructive initiative to accelerate the process of change already under way and to make their contribution to the creation of a united and democratic South Africa free of racial segregation."

The debt issue was also discussed, along with the necessity for a dialogue on "steps that should be taken in the appropriate forums to move toward adjusting the debt service to the actual capacity of debtor countries to pay."

Regarding purely economic subjects, it was decided to "strengthen cooperation with a view toward complementarity in development, taking into account each country's unique situation." The summit also recommended making "greater use of regional expertise in the elaboration and implementation of cooperation projects." Considering that regional cooperation "cannot be effective without the participation of private individuals," the

COI member countries described themselves as ready "to work closely with the private sector in all activities under way or planned for the future."

After noting the importance of cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation for the region, the leaders of the five COI member countries reaffirmed their "support for any measure designed to strengthen it, including creation of an Indian Ocean university."

One section of the joint declaration discusses the environment, while another expresses COI's appreciation for [support provided by] the EEC and the need to seek ties to other organizations such as UNDP [UN Development Program].

Coordinated action in "the struggle against customs violations and the continuing increase of drug trafficking" was also mentioned in the joint declaration. In that connection, the possibility of extending to all member countries the provisions of bilateral mutual administrative assistance agreements will be studied.

Finally, the joint declaration noted in paragraph 16 the need for diplomatic cooperation, as already agreed at the meeting of COI foreign ministers on 14 February in Port Louis. According to the declaration, "in order to better defend their common interests by concerting their positions, the COI member countries call for the institution of diplomatic cooperation between them, especially between their representatives to the various international bodies and organizations."

Following the summit yesterday, the five leaders were questioned by the press. The most frequent target of the journalists was Mr. Michel Rocard, who was mostly bombarded with questions about the scattered islands—to which he gave evasive responses—and about Mayotte, the complexities of which he seemed to understand somewhat better. Mr. Said Djohar, not well known to journalists of the region, impressed observers with his keen sense of humor. The Mauritian prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, took the opportunity to say that Mauritius has demanded and will continue to demand reincorporation of the Chagos islands into Mauritian territory.

* Resolutions Adopted

91AF0840B Port Louis WEEK-END in French
17 Mar 91 p 3

[Text of final declaration of Indian Ocean Commission summit adopted unanimously on 16 March 1991]

[Text] The heads of state and/or government of the member countries of the Indian Ocean Commission, meeting in Antananarivo in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on 16 March 1991:

Conscious of the rapid changes taking place in international relations and the benefits of strengthened cooperation between states;

Anxious to preserve and support stability, security, peace, and general harmony in the countries of the region;

Bearing in mind the gravity of world economic problems and their impact on the region;

Desirous of consolidating, in light of the experience gained, the dialogue begun in the framework of cooperation among the islands of the Southwest Indian ocean;

Declare that:

1. The countries joined in the Indian Ocean Commission (COI) reaffirm their resolve to contribute actively to the resolution [as published] of international relations in a spirit of solidarity, mutual respect, and understanding between all peoples and are determined to play their part in establishment of a climate of confidence, security, and cooperation on a basis of equality.

2. They are gratified to find opportunities to consult together on ways to assure peace and security in the zone with respect for the interests of all.

3. The member countries of the Indian Ocean Commission are gratified by the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty. The reestablishment of legality was made possible thanks to the determination and cohesion of the international community, as shown by the action of the United Nations Security Council.

They believe that equal energy should be devoted to efforts to resolve the other problems of the region, in particular the Israeli-Arab and Israeli-Palestinian conflicts and the Lebanon problem, in order to establish durable peace and security in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

4. Each state in its relations with the others will respect the spirit of dialogue and make every effort to seek solutions to problems pending.

5. The member countries of the Indian Ocean Commission are closely following developments in the situation in South Africa and are prepared to support any constructive initiative to accelerate the process of change already under way and to make their contribution to the creation of a united and democratic South Africa free of racial segregation.

6. The experience of recent years has highlighted the necessity of solidarity between rich and poor countries to resolve the debt problem. The member countries of the COI believe there is an opportunity for dialogue regarding steps that should be taken in the appropriate forums to move toward adjusting the debt service to the actual capacity of debtor countries to pay.

7. National development is primarily the responsibility of each country. However, noting the growth of interdependence and economic integration, the member countries of the COI reaffirm their commitment to strengthen

cooperation with a view toward economic complementarity in development, taking into account each country's unique situation.

8. After an assessment of regional cooperation, the member countries of the COI recommend making greater use of regional expertise in the elaboration and implementation of cooperation projects.

They also support giving priority to utilization of all services and infrastructure already in place in the region, as well as expansion of existing facilities and the creation of more such facilities.

9. They resolve to promote more extensive information sharing among member countries and support ongoing efforts toward this end, as well as new projects proposed to attain this objective.

10. Considering that regional cooperation cannot be effective without the participation of private individuals, they are ready to work closely with the private sector in all activities under way or planned for the future.

11. They are resolved to work together to increase prospects for cooperation by giving new impetus to existing structures and implementing the Mahe plan.

12. Recognizing the importance of cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation for the region, they support

any measure designed to strengthen it, including creation of an Indian Ocean university.

13. In order to protect the environmental wealth of the region for the benefit of its countries and peoples, the COI will make every effort to reach this objective.

14. The member countries express their appreciation to the European Community for its financial and technical support to the COI. They also note the benefits of strengthening ties to other organizations such as UNDP [UN Development Program].

15. Coordinated action is a vital element in the struggle against customs violations and the continuing increase of drug trafficking. In that regard, the COI states will study the possibility of extending to all member countries the provisions of bilateral mutual administrative assistance agreements.

16. In order better to defend their common interests by concerting their positions, the member countries of the COI call for the institution of diplomatic cooperation between them, especially between their representatives to the various international bodies and organizations.

17. Finally, in order to achieve these objectives, the member countries of the COI adopt the present declaration, which will constitute the framework of their future activity within the Indian Ocean Commission.

Black Groups on Tutu Call for Sanctions Review

MB0504201691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] The call by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town for a review of the sanctions issue has drawn mixed reaction from black political organizations. The Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] says the lifting of sanctions is inappropriate, as the situation in South Africa has not yet changed. Azapo Publicity Secretary Mr. Strini Moodley says Archbishop Tutu ought first to consult all the divisions within the liberation movement before making such statements.

In its reaction, the African National Congress [ANC] said there is nothing new in the archbishop's call, adding that the organization had in fact discussed the issue in December last year during its consultative conference.

[Begin video recording, in English] [ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma] In a way, that is an important statement to make, because the views he expresses, that sanctions have never been an end in themselves, are shared by the ANC, because the question of sanctions is a tactical issue, not a matter of principle. So any tactical issue has to be reviewed from time to time, in order to see whether it is still commensurate with the prevailing circumstances.

[Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Musa Myeni] It is important that Archbishop Tutu be supported by those ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] leaders who are still calling for sanctions to be maintained. People are suffering and starving. We in Inkatha Freedom Party have always opposed sanctions, because we knew that they were going to affect this country. Neither does it follow, actually, that after the negotiations in this country investments will just flow in automatically. People will still wait and have to see what is going to happen.

[Pan-Africanist Congress General Secretary Benny Alexander] It is very unfortunate that the archbishop made that statement without consulting the political representatives of the masses. Sanctions are there to assist the masses in their struggle to bring about a government of their own, and until such time as they have the ballot and have cast their ballot to create their government, sanctions must remain. [end recording]

Conference Ends With 'Unofficial Consensus'

MB0704113791 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 7 Apr 91 p 8

[Report by political correspondent Norman West: "Opposing Parties Agree on Ideal of Democracy"]

[Text] The four-day confidential conference of the Aspen Institute ended in Cape Town with "unofficial consensus" among the divergent South African participants on the ideal of a negotiated settlement leading to a democratically elected government in South Africa [SA].

U.S. Senator Dick Clark, chief organizer of the Aspen conferences, held annually in different parts of the world and sponsored by the Carnegie and Ford Foundations, said delegates' contributions were kept confidential.

However, he said that it was heartening that all local participants, in their addresses and debates, had agreed that SA should move towards a negotiated, democratic constitutional settlement.

The Conservative Party, because of its policy not to talk to the ANC [African National Congress], refused an invitation to attend the high-powered conference—making it the only significant South African political party not to attend.

The four-day conference included 17 foreign delegates, including Republican and Democratic U.S. congressmen and a Russian from the Soviet Union's Department of African Affairs.

Local participants included the NP [National Party], DP [Democratic Party], ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Inkatha and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization].

President F.W. de Klerk and Gerrit Viljoen, the Constitutional Development Minister, addressed the conference on the last day.

Harry Schwarz, South Africa's ambassador to Washington, attended the conference discussions as an observer and briefed Foreign Minister Pik Botha on U.S.-SA relations, which Mr. Botha later described as "excellent".

The lifting or retention of sanctions by the U.S. in terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act dominated the conference.

The ANC, Azapo and PAC representatives put the case for the retention of sanctions. They did not doubt Mr. de Klerk's sincerity, but argued that lifting sanctions now would be premature.

Inkatha sided with the NP and DP in arguing for them to be lifted.

The chairman of the American House Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa, Mervyn Dymally, said he had been impressed by the "cool, calm and deliberate" manner in which Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, had "held steadfast" in his view against the lifting of sanctions despite tough questions by delegates.

He had also remained steadfast in his belief that Mr. de Klerk's reform programme was reversible despite Mr. de Klerk's declarations to the contrary. One of the most prominent proponents of sanctions, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, stunned the world on the last day of the conference by contradicting Mr. Mandela, Azapo and the PAC and calling for a review of sanctions.

East Rand Clash Leaves 1 Dead, Shacks Burning*MB0804202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1926 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 8 SAPA—Police confirmed conflict erupted between opposing factions on Monday night in the Mandela and Holomisa squatter camps, near Katlehong township, East Rand, but could not immediately confirm reports that between 30 and 100 shacks were burning in the area. Police liaison officer Maj Dave Bruce said police patrols were deployed in the camps on Monday night after a number of shacks were set alight. The body of a man with hack and stab wounds was found in the area on Monday morning, he added.

Katlehong became the latest flashpoint of violence on Sunday when eight people were killed after an Inkatha Freedom Party rally. Maj Bruce said he would issue a full statement on the situation in the camps late Monday night.

According to Johannesburg news reports, at least 30 shacks were burning in the squatter camps on Monday night. Shots were reportedly fired at police patrols. Refugees had fled to the Natalspruit hospital to escape the violence, and hospital workers were treating people for hack and firearm wounds. Gunshots were heard by residents in the area.

13 Dead in Renewed Fighting*MB0904062891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 9 Apr 91*

[Text] At least 13 people are known to have died in renewed fighting on the East Rand last night. A police spokesman told Capital [radio] a short while ago that that figure is expected to rise. He described the situation in Katlehong township as very tense. He said up to 500 homes in the Mandela Squatter Camp are thought to have been set alight in last night's clash. The East Rand township was covered in a pall of smoke as squatters from the Mandela Park and Holomisa Camp fought each other. The Natalspruit Hospital says a flood of refugees has taken shelter in the hospital grounds. The causes of the clash are not clear. Eye-witnesses say residents of Holomisa Camp attacked them in Mandela Park because they have sanitation, and because their leader is alleged to have links with Inkatha.

Dead in Katlehong Clash Reaches 15*MB0904110491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 9 Apr 91*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 9 SAPA—Police confirmed on Tuesday that 15 people had died in Katlehong township on the East Rand since Sunday [7 April], in violence between residents of two squatter camps. Maj. Dave Bruce, touring the township, told SAPA two of the dead

were found on Tuesday morning apparently as a result of violence that erupted on Monday night. He said about 100 shacks were set alight.

Police and soldiers in casspirs and army trucks patrolled the camps on Tuesday morning, and razor wire was erected around the Mandela Camp.

Earlier on Tuesday a Pretoria police liaison officer put the figure of Katlehong dead at 13 since Sunday, but said the Johannesburg police were handling the matter. A resident of the Holomisa Camp, who declined to be named, told a SAPA reporter that residents of the opposing camp began their attack on Monday morning, firing shots and burning down shacks.

An uneasy calm prevailed in the camps on Tuesday, as residents of the vast Mandela village area retrieved belongings which had survived the inferno.

Some residents appeared to be gathering outside the camp with their belongings and preparing to leave.

Meanwhile, knots of residents in the two camps were apparently discussing steps they would take in the still-tense situation.

Maj. Bruce said measures would be taken to put the situation under control.

Vlok Spokesman Refutes ANC Allegations*MB0604120891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1135 GMT 6 Apr 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town April 6 SAPA—The present black violence was a direct legacy of ANC [African National Congress] policies and the organisation was answerable to the people of South Africa, the office of the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Saturday [6 April]. A spokesman for Mr Vlok, Captain Craig Kotze, said although the minister was not commenting directly on Friday's demands by the ANC for his resignation and other actions, he was able to convey the minister's views on the issue.

The minister rejected the ultimatum as far as the personal attack on him was concerned as blatant political propaganda, he said. "We wish to point out that Minister Vlok's personal involvement in attempts to prevent and curb the violence are well known. His record speaks for itself," Capt Kotze said.

Regarding other accusations made against the police, the minister wished to point out that it was the ANC and its front organisations inside the country—and not the police—who had started the 1984 violence. "It was the implementation of, inter alia, certain policies of the ANC which are now still directly contributing to the present violence."

These policies included the aim of making the country ungovernable and the destruction of community structures. "The present violence is a direct legacy of ANC policies and for this, the ANC is answerable to the people of South Africa. "It is also noticeable that the ANC is a common denominator with regard to the violence presently tearing the black community apart."

Capt Kotze said the police reacted to all complaints and warnings received under all circumstances, regardless of the origin.

It had to be pointed out though that complaints received from the ANC were not only so numerous and often extremely vague, but also lacked sufficient information on which the police could act.

It was also noteworthy that the ANC, in referring to the Sebokeng incident of September 4, 1990, referred only to the role of the SADF [South African Defense Force], completely ignoring the findings of Mr Justice Stafford that the actions of the SAP [South African Police] prevented an even greater bloodbath.

The ANC, Capt Kotze said, also ignored well known facts in referring to the former Namibian Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency] unit and the so-called askaris [turned ANC guerillas]. The now disbanded Koevoet unit was never deployed against the ANC, and its mention indicated the ANC was clutching at straws. The askaris—disillusioned former ANC members—had been retrained and were now fully integrated in the SAP and were performing normal police duties combatting crime.

Regarding the other allegations made by the ANC in its ultimatum, these would be meticulously and vigorously investigated as had been done in the past. "But the minister would again like to urgently appeal to the ANC to supply the police with the necessary information to investigate their allegations."

If grounds for action against any policemen emerged, this would also, as in the past, be taken up. The minister also wanted to assure the ANC that it remained welcome to approach him at any time in connection with such matters, said Capt Kotze.

AWB Leader Offers Support to Vlok, Malan

MB0804124491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Pretoria Apr 8 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche on Monday assured Ministers Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan of the AWB and its commandos' support if they ever needed it.

The African National Congress [ANC] last week demanded the resignation of Law and Order Minister Vlok and Defence Minister Malan.

Mr Terreblanche was addressing a news conference in Pretoria after appearing in court on a charge of obstructing the police. He was flanked by Orde Boer-evolk [Order of the Boer People] leader and AWB spokesman Piet Rudolph, who was charged with Mr Terreblanche and 12 AWB members.

Mr Terreblanche said the two ministers should have known they could not negotiate with Communists and then expect them to become friendly.

If President F.W. de Klerk dismissed his ministers, he would have to yield if the ANC insisted that its members fill their portfolios.

He said the ANC would demand next that the SA [South African] Police and SA Defence Force be handed to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and the ANC.

Mr Rudolph said he would assist the AWB in creating a "fighting machine" which whites could join "if total chaos and anarchy breaks out".

"We are on the eve of this, whatever Mr de Klerk and the government says."

Mr Terreblanche said the 14 AWB men were arrested at Paul Kruger's statue in Pretoria on Saturday shortly before an ANC rally because they wanted to prevent a recurrence of an episode at a previous ANC rally there, when people drank beer on the statue and poured beer over it.

At Krugersdorp on Saturday, AWB commandos were prepared to protect white areas, because the AWB had information that the town would "be on the receiving end" if an ANC march was held there.

The AWB never asked for permission to hold rallies in black areas, nor to deliver speeches at the monuments of blacks, Mr Terreblanche said.

Asked about reports of AWB antagonism towards media representatives at the weekend, he said: "If they report objectively they will always be welcome".

Buthelezi Desires Multiparty Democracy

MB0504161291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1515 GMT 5 Apr 91

[SAPA PR wire service—issued by the Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Addressing the Bloemfontein business community as guest of honour of the Orange Free State Chamber of Commerce and Industries tonight, attended by various dignitaries, Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) would be at the negotiation table and would be staunch defenders of decency in politics.

Dr Buthelezi said there would be in the IFP real back-up for democratic principles and practises which will actually work.

There would also be back-up for the demands for the protection of individual rights, and for a sane and sensible system of protecting group rights 'so that never again will there ever be what really amounts to obscenely powerful state presidents capable of presiding over the politics of domination'.

Dr Buthelezi said he never wants another white boss at the head of the South African Government again. In fact he never wants any boss at the head of South Africa again.

Dr Buthelezi said he does not want to change a white master for a black master. He does not want to change an undemocratic system under apartheid for any other kind of undemocratic system. The monolithic powers of the state must be broken up.

The powers of government must be spread. It must be devolved downwards and it must be built in the checks and balances which will militate against any political party ever becoming dictatorial again in South Africa.

Dr Buthelezi said the IFP was committed to ensuring there would be a multiparty democracy after apartheid.

He said he believed he was not offending any of his friends and close associates in the Democratic Party or in any liberal institution when he said the IFP was totally committed to ensuring that opposition parties of the future did not only have the token power of opposition that opposition parties in white politics had had since 1948.

"We want to produce a political system in which the electorate can ...and does actually remove parties when they stray. We want to produce a real multiparty democracy.

"We are saying to the ANC that we will not be able to do this if we adopt the course of events that they are proposing. We in the IFP are saying no to a constituent assembly, and we are saying no to an interim government thereafter.

"We are saying no because the call for a constituent assembly and an interim government really is an exercise in futility. It will not take place.

"The IFP is calling for an end to winner-take-all politics so that we can actually deal with the white racist question, and I am personally not very worried about extremist right-wing politics.

"We can actually succeed in negotiations...bringing with it the conviction among whites that we are going to produce a democracy that will work...we do not have to fight the far right.

"We simply have to get on and show white South Africa that we can actually do that which they say cannot be done—produce a democracy. Success at the negotiation table will erode the strength of destructive white right-wing extremism."

Inkatha To Continue Bearing 'Traditional Weapons'

MB0704120591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg April 7 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporters in Soweto would be told on Sunday [7 April] to continue carrying their "traditional weapons," youth leader Themba Khoza told reporters. Mr Khoza was speaking before the start of a peace rally in Soweto and his words were a direct challenge to the African National Congress (ANC) which launched a bid to have the weapons banned.

In talks last week, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok told an ANC delegation he would consult the IFP on the demand for a ban. Mr Khoza said the aim of the rally on Sunday at Emdeni was to convey a message of peace to residents and to supply details of the ANC-Inkatha peace accord. But residents expressed fears of a possible outbreak of violence despite a police presence in the area.

Tension was visible in the streets bordering venue of the rally as residents milled about and gathered in groups to watch the proceedings from a distance. By 11 AM, a handful of red headbanded Inkatha supporters brandishing sticks and clubs had arrived at the local ground for the rally.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Khoza said he would tell Inkatha supporters at the rally to continue carrying their "traditional weapons" to defend themselves. "Traditional weapons have intimidated radicals and brought stability to the community," he said. "If they are there to intimidate intimidators they should be carried," he added.

ANC Budget To Introduce 'Array of New Taxes'

MB0504125491 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 5 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "ANC Budget Plans for Host of New Taxes"]

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] budget would introduce an array of new taxes to boost state revenue by almost 50 percent, the latest issue of its official mouthpiece MAYIBUYE says.

A capital gains tax, a capital transfer tax, a land tax, a progressive property tax and a minimum business tax would be used to boost tax revenue from its present 28 percent of GDP [gross domestic product] to 35 percent of GDP.

The ANC says it would increase government share of GDP to 35 percent over five years. If this could be coupled to a 3 percent annual growth rate, an additional R [rand] 40bn [billion] could be raised for government spending.

It would also pursue a less conservative deficit financing policy—increasing its share of GDP to 5 percent, compared to government's present 3 percent.

Savings would be made by redirecting spending away from defence and duplicated apartheid structures to social expenditure.

The ANC would provide a capital subsidy of R12,000 for 1.2 million houses, spending R20m on each of 250 townships; R5bn for an employment training scheme; R6.5bn to establish 150,000 small farmers; R7.5bn for school building and teacher training; R550m to train one million adult literacy teachers; R11bn to equalise pensions; R2.5bn on a feeding scheme for pregnant mothers; R2.5bn on a school feeding scheme and R3.2bn on industrial restructuring. About R300m [million] would be set aside to provide short-term work to one million people developing a rural infrastructure and R300m for primary health clinics.

This is a total of R58.75bn.

The ANC said a budget should form part of a comprehensive national development strategy.

The organisation criticised the 1991 national Budget for being "uncaring" and favouring the rich while providing limited direct relief for the poor.

ANC Youth League on 'Ultimatum' to Government

MB0804124891 Johannesburg S.A.P.A. in English
1238 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg April 8 S.A.P.A.—The African National Congress [ANC] Youth League will urge the leadership of the ANC to suspend constitutional talks with the government if obstacles to negotiations are not removed by April 30. Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, senior Youth League members came out in full support of Friday's ANC ultimatum to the government, which called for the release of all political prisoners, steps to end township violence and the suspension of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Johannesburg ANC Urges Prisoners' Release

MB0604100891 Johannesburg S.A.P.A. in English
0844 GMT 6 Apr 91

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg April 6 S.A.P.A.—About 3,000 ANC [African National Congress] supporters gathered at the Lesedi Clinic in Soweto on Saturday [6 April] morning to march to the Johannesburg Prison in support of demands for the release of political prisoners and the unconditional return of exiles. The enthusiastic crowd was led by former life-prisoner Mr Andrew Mlangeni.

Addressing the crowd before the march began, Mr Mlangeni warned the government that unless political prisoners were released by April 30, the ANC would consider suspending talks with the government.

"We are saying to the government unless these demands are met, the ANC would reconsider further participation in the peace talks."

Police monitored the protest, but kept a low profile. The march to Johannesburg Prison, where 20 ANC members

are held, also commemorated the execution of ANC soldier Solomon Mahlangu on April 6, 1979.

Marchers waved banners and sang praises to the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] as they slowly wound their way in an easterly direction from the clinic, which is opposite Baragwanath Hospital.

The march comes a day after the ANC presented State President F.W. de Klerk with an ultimatum to meet certain demands, including the dismissal of two Cabinet ministers by May 9, or face a breakdown in the peace talks.

Police, CAST Disagree Over 'Defense Units'

MB0404182091 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
4 Apr 91 3

[Unattributed report: "Police Warn CAST Over Defence Units"]

[Text] Police and the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal [Cast] are at loggerheads over Cast's threat that it will help in setting up "community defence units" unless the fighting factions are disarmed by next Wednesday [10 April].

Cast spokesman Mr. Cas Coovadia, said yesterday it would be tragic if Cast's members were forced to "fight violence with violence."

At a press conference last week, Cast gave the Government two weeks to disarm both factions or it would help in providing the community with weapons to stave off attackers.

Coovadia said Cast was presently looking at ways of building up a stock of weapons.

"We are speaking to communities and organisations such as the ANC [African National Congress] to find ways of defending ourselves.

"Weapons aren't easy to come by but people can be very creative when their lives are threatened," he said.

Asked to comment, police said they would take action against any group which took the law into its own hands.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said police would not tolerate the existence of private political armies.

"We welcome those who wish to combat crime and violence to work with the police.

"Self-defence units will only continue to polarise communities along political lines and increase the potential for violence," he said.

He said until people involved in violence settled their disputes, violence would continue.

Police Confiscate Large Quantity Of Weapons

*MB0504175391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] The police have confiscated 32 AK-47 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition on the Witwatersrand in the past month. It is the largest quantity of weapons seized in such a short time. The police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Captain Eugene Opperman, said anonymous telephone calls received from the same person had led to the recovery of weapons on four separate occasions. He said that most of the weapons had been buried in plastic bags close to houses in black residential areas, mostly on the East Rand. Cap. Opperman pointed out that substantial rewards were being offered for information about all kinds of terrorist weapons, and that such information was treated confidentially.

No Venda Election Before Reincorporation

*MB0504121391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 5 SAPA—No general election is to be held in nominally independent Venda prior to its re-incorporation into South Africa, according to Venda's Council of National Unity chairman, Brig Gabriel Ramushwana.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports Brig Ramushwana was speaking at a parade in Thohoyandou on Friday [5 Apr] to commemorate the council's first anniversary. He said political parties were, however, free to organise and campaign for support within a framework of democracy. Intimidation would not be tolerated, he stressed.

The council would establish a forum, comprising the business sector, traditional leaders, politicians and the churches, to discuss the question of re-incorporation. He said re-incorporation was not an instant process and would require discussion and negotiation between all concerned parties.

Ciskeian Leader on Reincorporation Plans

*MB0604055191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2107 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] Bisho Apr 5 SAPA—The incorporation of the Ciskei into South Africa would take place over a period of four years as details still had to be worked out, the chairman of the Council of State, Brig O.J. Gqozo, said at a military parade on Friday [5 April].

Addressing the parade where he received a medal along with 150 other Ciskei Defence Force [CDF] officers during the 10th anniversary of the CDF, Brig Gqozo said the CDF would be incorporated into the South African Defence Force in accordance with the treaty signed on February 26.

The homeland's incorporation would depend on the outcome of constitutional negotiations, in which the government of the Ciskei would be a participant, he added.

Brig Gqozo said the incorporation treaty implied closer cooperation between the two defence forces in the form of combined exercises, joint operations and cross training. "You must also realise that incorporation is colour blind. The colour of your skin will not determine your place and position of employment," he said.

He called on Ciskeian soldiers not to be enticed to participate in political activities. "The enemy will try its best to involve you in subversive activities." He said soldiers who were found to disregard the instruction not to belong to political parties or organisation would be severely disciplined.

Ministers, Deputy Ministers Sworn in 8 Apr

*MB0804122291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Two ministers and two deputy ministers have been sworn in at Tuynhuys. The new minister of trade and industry and tourism is Dr. Org Marais. Dr. Piet Welgemoed is the new minister of transport. The new deputy minister of trade and industry and tourism is Mr. David Graaff, and the other new deputy minister is the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Tobie Meyer.

8 Apr Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB0804114791

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Violence Result of Unfulfilled Expectations—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 8 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English: "For far too long now we have blamed just about everything, including our own shortcomings, on apartheid. But it is dishonest to pretend that everything can be blamed on 'the system' and politicians who pursue this myth are not worthy of the mantle of leadership." Qwelane is beginning to doubt whether "we have a future at all; if the shaky present in which we live is the foundation of our future, we might yet cry for the beloved country." "Our own actions in my community have lost us many allies we had in our fight for what is rightfully ours—a place in the sun in the country of our birth, and a meaningful stake in our own country." Qwelane believes "to a large extent" the violence today is "the result of unfulfilled expectations and broken promises and dreams."

ANC's Demands Cast Doubt on its Sincerity—A page 10 editorial says the African National Congress', ANC, open letter to the government threatening to abandon constitutional talks unless 7 demands are met by 9 May is "ill-advised." "A skittish white community, unnerved by escalating political violence and general crime, can only lose faith in black leaders and rally to the Right." The ANC must realize "only a government including all the major players, and formed after negotiations involving all of them, will be able to stop the violence. Thus its dismissal of Inkatha as a 'minor' aspiring to the rank of 'third major

player in the political arena' casts serious doubt on the ANC's sincerity in negotiating with its rival; it smacks of ANC ambition to be the only dominant voice among blacks, and may even hold clues to reasons underlining the violence."

Call for Ban on 'Traditional' Weapons—A second editorial on the same page urges the government to "outlaw the carrying of 'traditional' weapons" just as it "moved swiftly to disarm right-wing extremists in public places." "Those calling for 'traditional' weapons to be carried in public argue that they are used only in self-defence. Counter-argument is that the weapons are used for aggression. Allowing some sections of the population to be armed for 'self-defence units'. Neither must be allowed."

SUNDAY TIMES

Criticism of ANC's Dismissal Demands—"In demanding the dismissal of General Magnus Malan and Mr Adriaan Vlok, the ANC has both secured their positions in the Cabinet—it is now politically impossible for President De Klerk to replace either man—and created an insurmountable precondition for negotiations," declares a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 7 April. The "gravity" of the ANC's action is softened only by the possibility that the ANC ultimatum "is another example of the buffoonery for which the ANC leadership has a talent." SUNDAY TIMES believes the "best prospect of ending the violence lies in political negotiations, leading to disengagement and trust-building, and combined with thorough police work. By issuing an ultimatum that makes negotiations hostage to the violence, while itself holding 'armed struggle' in reserve, the ANC ensures that violence must continue. If this is not buffoonery, it is political madness."

THE CITIZEN

Tutu's Call for Sanctions Rethink 'Inevitable'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 April says in its page 6 editorial it has been "waiting for the day when Archbishop Desmond Tutu suggested the possibility of lifting sanctions." It welcomes his remark that anti-apartheid leaders "should discuss whether to ask the world to begin lifting sanctions," but says he is "bowing to the inevitable," and "does not want Mr De Klerk, the government or foreign governments to get the credit for ending sanctions. He has clearly seen the writing on the wall."

THE STAR

Praise for Tutu's Call for Sanctions Rethink—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 April in a page 10 editorial entitled "Will Tutu be Heard?" says Archbishop Tutu has been one of the chief proponents of economic sanctions, and in the United States has been "revered as the voice of black South Africa on the issue." So "when he says it is time to re-think sanctions, the pro-sanctions lobby ought to sit up and listen." "Archbishop Tutu must be highly commended for taking the

moral rather than the politically expedient position." He has "not called outright for the lifting in sanctions, but rather asked whether it was not time for anti-apartheid leaders to take the initiative by changing their stance." "His remarks are not so much a slap in the face for the ANC as a friendly warning: to get smart and avoid another own goal."

BUSINESS DAY

More Than Threats Needed for ANC To Regain Initiative—It will take "more than bluster and threats" for the ANC to "win back the tactical initiative it admits it has lost to President de Klerk." "Businessmen have not been filled with confidence by the ANC's skimpy announcements on economic policy, beginning with Nelson Mandela's statements about nationalisation—later softened—on his release from prison. The tax proposals will not improve matters." The ANC "deludes itself if it believes it will one day be in a position simply to summon investment." Overseas investors will "return to South Africa not to display support for democracy but because they hope to earn profit and a fair return on their assets."

SOWETAN

Criticism of ANC's Talks Withdrawal Threat—"There is no doubt that the African National Congress needed to take a stand," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 April. "But in stating that the party would pull out of future talks with the Government unless Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan were fired, the ANC seems to have made it impossible for State President De Klerk to do so—even if he wanted to. He is hardly likely to fire such people now, for to do so would be seen to be caving in to ANC demands." "The Government says it needs a new state of emergency to restore law and order. The ANC says that is not true: the Government already has enough laws to use. But it is the ANC which has given the ultimatum. The organisation might be surprised to find how many of the people would welcome peace even if it meant cutting into some of their personal freedoms." It is "just silly to stray" from the goals of peace and negotiations.

CAPE TIMES

'Attacks' on Hani Make Him Frontrunner as Mandela's Successor—"If Mr Chris Hani, ambitious head of the military wing of the African National Congress, is seeking election to high office at the June conference of the organization, he could hardly have chosen a better election agent than General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, whose repeated attacks on him have made Hani a hero of the township youth and a frontrunner as Mandela's eventual successor," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 2 April. General Malan "may believe he is doing his own flagging political reputation some good among conservative whites; but he would do well to consider the effect of his rhetoric in the broader South African community."

Angola

UNITA Reportedly Still Shelling Luena City

*MB0804194391 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces continue to bravely defend the city of Luena which has been under intense UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] shelling and attacks since 1 April. Our Luena correspondent reports:

[Correspondent] A total of 175 people, including civilians, have been killed, and 92 wounded. The dead include 54 children, and among the wounded are 26 children, all of whom are in a critical condition. The shelling has seriously affected the (Sais) wards in the city center, as well as (Mavengue), (Cafombo), Aeroporto, Santa Rocha, Bomba, Popular, and (Acto) wards. A total of (?46) houses have so far been destroyed.

A total of 53 foreigners, including Bulgarian, Vietnamese, and Zairian men, women, and children live in Luena city. Of those, four children are in critical condition.

In response to the enemy action, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units killed 38 puppets, and captured three lieutenants assigned to the 125th, 140th, 08th, and 04th Battalions, and soldiers assigned to the 6th and 3d Regular Battalions [unit designations as heard]. The prisoners revealed that in its attempt to take Luena city, the enemy deployed the aforementioned battalions, and the 52th and 3d Artillery Regiments.

As reported earlier, the city is experiencing major problems with medical assistance. The Luena Provincial Hospital cannot cope with the flow of patients, and the city lacks food, electricity, and water.

The enemy used a light aircraft with Unavem [UN Verification Mission] registration. The aircraft overflew Luena city on 3 April in order to correct the artillery fire, and thereafter it flew to the south of Luena city.

UNITA continues to kill defenseless civilians indiscriminately.

Cease-Fire Talks Resume in Portugal 8 Apr

*MB0804200791 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] In the outskirts of Lisbon this morning, Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations resumed the talks they have been holding since last week aimed at bringing peace to Angola. The delegations are discussing the date for the implementation of a cease-fire, the creation of a single national army, and elections.

Two working groups, one responsible for military affairs and the other for political matters, which include government and UNITA officials, are discussing those

issues under Portuguese mediation. The United States, USSR, and the United Nations are attending the meeting as observers.

Several political analysts in Lisbon believe that the setting of a cease-fire date is a bone of contention likely to be resolved in the next few hours. The Angolan Government proposed that a cease-fire accord could be signed in the second half of April, whereas UNITA wants the date to be linked to the setting of the date of the first multiparty elections in Angola.

Reportage on Dos Santos Visit to Spain

W A0804193391

For reportage on the visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Spain, including reports on his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, please see the Spain section of the 8 April issue of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

* Lumber Production in Kwanza-Norte Increases

*91AF0771E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 14 Feb 91 p 2*

[Text] ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] has learned in NDalatando from the company's annual report that the regional lumber-producing company in Kwanza-Norte (EMAKU-UEE) took in 22,774,000 new kwanzas during 1990, compared with 21 million in 1989.

According to the same report, the revenue in question resulted from the sale of 823 cubic meters of wood in the form of logs, 75 cubic meters of sawed wood, as well as the marketing of 244 bags of charcoal and of furniture that it produced.

During the same period, EMAKU-UEE, which ended the year with a positive financial balance, paid 638,850 new kwanzas to the General State Budget (OGE) and paid 9,796,000 new kwanzas in salaries to its 104 workers.

In spite of the relative growth in revenues, the company's production did not achieve the expected results, due to the destruction by Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of two wood processing machines and to other technical-material conditions.

In other matters, EMAKU-UEE is planning to cooperate with a foreign firm for identifying wood-processing activities for financing, payment of which would be underwritten by the exportation of that product, which would also make it possible to collect revenues in hard currency.

Mozambique

War-Related Activities Monitored 1-7 Apr

MB0704185791

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored by FBIS Mbabane Bureau 1-7 April on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. Items are listed by province. Source follows each item.

GAZA

On 29 March, the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "criminals" fired on and seriously wounded one of two herdboys tending cattle in the area of (Quinhequel), in Gaza Province's Mavalane district. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

MANICA

The Renamo "armed bandits" carried out 35 sabotage operations against the Beira-Machipanda railroad between 1987 and 1989. This was revealed by Radio Mozambique in Chimoio, Manica Province. In these "criminal operations," the "armed bandits" killed or maimed 60 railroad workers and destroyed six locomotives belonging to Mozambique Railroads-Central. The Renamo "armed bandits" have also attacked the Pateguana village commune in Guro District and "murdered" one person and kidnapped nine others. Between 18 and 24 March of this year the Renamo "bandits" kidnapped more than 20 people in different corners of Manica Province. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Apr 91)

The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Sussundenga District freed 35 peasants who were held captive by the Renamo "armed bandits" in the areas of Nhamanguene, Machate, and Chicuzo. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Apr 91)

Renamo "criminals" "murdered" a peasant in Catandica village, in Barue District on 29 March. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

A source in the office of the FPLM chief of general staff disclosed that the "armed bandits" set fire to six vehicles in Maputo Province's Namaacha district during an ambush on National Route March. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

NAMPULA

The Renamo "armed bandits" severed the arm of a peasant and burned 12 civilian homes during an attack on Calipo communal village, in Nampula Province's Mogovolas district yesterday morning. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Apr 91)

Unidentified armed men attacked, on two consecutive nights, a Catholic nuns' residence seven kilometers from Nampula city. The first attack was carried out by "an armed man wearing a uniform and another five wearing civilian clothes and wielding sticks." The second attack was "more aggressive" with the "bandits" being "very violent and looting virtually everything in sight." A nun identified one of the men who was "in uniform at the place where military escorts assemble to accompany convoys traveling from Nampula city to Nacal harbor." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Apr 91)

The Renamo "armed bandits" abducted 40 people in Nampula Province's Mujinqual district during March. The "criminals" burned more than 300 civilian homes in

the administrative posts of Liupo, Quixaxe, and Namije in Mujinqual. The Mozambique Armed Forces managed to repel the armed bandit attacks on Quixaxe and Namije, killing two "criminals." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Apr 91)

Renamo "armed bandits murdered two people, abducted another five, and looted 37 civilian homes" in Nampula city's Mwala and Mwaizir wards recently. This was revealed in a report presented by the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Nampula Committee. The report also says that the armed bandits stole assorted surgical equipment, blankets, and mattresses from Marere Rural Hospital, on the outskirts of Nampula city. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 Mar 91)

NIASSA

A source in the office of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] chief of general staff has reported that a group of Renamo "armed bandits" attacked Namio communal village, in Niassa Province's Mandimba district, killing one old man and abducting three peasants. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

Renamo "armed bandits" burned 13 houses in Chicanda, Ngauma District, in Niassa Province last year. During the same period, the "criminals" burned four silos and stole people's goods. Ngauma authorities say that at the present moment the Renamo bandits are mainly involved in looting food. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Apr 91)

TETE

Renamo "armed bandits" attacked Cacimba village at (Inhangau) administrative post, in Tete Province. They stole the peasants' possessions, including 56 cows and 100 sheep. The Tete Province Military Command has disclosed that no one was injured during that attack early on Tuesday [2 April] morning. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

The supply of basic goods to people in Tete Province's Macanga and Chiuta districts has been irregular over the last few days because of access route security problems. The Renamo "armed bandits" have been intensifying their operations to prevent normal supplies reaching the population, particularly in the northern part of Tete Province. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

ZAMBEZIA

Renamo "murdered" 14 people and wounded another five in an attack on (Muedela), in Zambezia Province's Maganja da Costa district on 28 March. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

Hundreds of people have been returning to their places of origin in Ile District following an improvement in the region's security situation. Our Quelimane correspondent reported that in March more than 400 people

returned to their places of origin. Meanwhile, some 350 people recently freed from Renamo "armed bandit" captivity in Ile District need food and clothing aid. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 91)

The Mozambique Armed Forces captured four Renamo "armed bandits" during an operation in the area of (Namajavira) area, in Zambezia Province's Milange district last month. Radio Mozambique's Quelimane correspondent reports that two of the captured "bandits" were wounded in clashes with government forces, and are currently receiving medical care. (Dispamei), one of the captured "cutthroats," said he had joined the armed bandits in 1984 and, after concluding his training, had helped destroy several localities in Morrumbala District. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Apr 91)

Namibia

RSA Said Being Prepared for Walvis Bay Return

MB0804204091 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 29 Mar 91 p1, 2

[Unattributed Article: "South Africa Will hand over Walvis," Says Report"]

[Text] South Africans are being 'softened up' by National Party propaganda to prepare them for the day when the port of Walvis Bay and other territories are given back to Namibia, reports a prominent Johannesburg newsletter.

According to the REUTERS news agency, the editor of "SOUTHERN AFRICA REPORT", Raymond Louw, said that before talks in Cape Town on March 15, a senior Pretoria official had told President Sam Nujoma in Windhoek that the disputed territory will be given back. This will be after South Africans and particularly the right-wing have been told that Walvis Bay costs more to keep than it earns and is no longer needed for strategic reasons.

The talks ended with both Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and his counterpart 'Pik' Botha in good spirits although unable to agree on a joint statement. No date has yet been set for the next meeting although it has been said that it could be "within weeks".

Other observers have suggested that the National Party wants to wait until after a referendum in South Africa on the grounds that giving back the port could cost too many right-wing votes. If the port is no longer to be seen as strategic, South Africa could also consider cutting the number of troops there or withdrawing.

The March 22 issue of "SOUTHERN AFRICA REPORT" says that the "softening up" has already started and the editor of the pro-government Afrikaans paper BEELD wrote on March 18 that South Africans must realise the time had come to give up Walvis Bay. He apparently said that during the cold war it had been useful to keep the port for strategic reasons against Angola,

but that protecting it would be difficult and the port has proved expensive, adding: "South Africa has only a half claim on Walvis Bay." The newsletter comments that the United Nations' position on the port, surrounding land and offshore islands, is clear in UN Security Council Resolution 432 (1978): they are an integral part of Namibia. If there are problems, Namibia will pursue this resolution and South Africa is unlikely to want to start another long battle with the Security Council which includes many of its country's main trading partners.

Louw adds that Namibia could also make life economically difficult for South Africans in the port, although South Africa could retaliate with a hold over Namibia's foreign trade.

Seychelles

* Former Minister Makes Appeal for Democracy

91AF0901A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Mar 91 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Dr Ferrari Appeals to Jugnauth and Rocard for Democracy and Regional Cooperation"]

[Text] Dr. Maxime Ferrari, a former cabinet minister for President Albert Rene of the Seychelles, has asserted in a 5 March 1991 letter to MAURICIEN that democracy does not exist in the Seychelles and that President Rene "has established a solid dictatorship." Dr. Ferrari, who broke with the Rene government before taking a job with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), believes "it is the duty of the democracies, and thus of Mauritius, to help Seychelles advance toward greater freedom." The former cabinet minister now resides in France.

Also, in connection with the Antananarivo summit, Dr. Ferrari wrote to French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth "encouraging them to broach and discuss problems of democracy at their summit meeting." Finally, Dr Ferrari says he is seriously considering the possibility of returning to the Seychelles sometime this year.

Text of Letter

Dr. Maxime Ferrari

2, Square des Peintres
13111 Coudoux-France

To the Editor:

I have read with great interest (although belatedly) your editorial of Monday 18 February 1991 entitled "Democracy and Regional Cooperation."

I was happy to find you have already started speaking openly about the problems of democracy and regional cooperation, or at least about cooperation. I believe that reflection on these issues is increasingly important if we hope to learn anything from the events transpiring in the world since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Must we help dictators maintain their hold on terrorized populations?

We have just been through crisis and war in the Gulf. The Western democracies were partly responsible for maintaining a bloody dictator in power, because they helped him build a frightful war machine. That same machine was eventually turned against the democracies themselves. Can dictators be trusted? We must look to history—recent history, in fact—for the inescapable answer to that question.

As one of the three founding fathers of the Indian Ocean Commission [COI], I should find it very difficult to oppose cooperation between Mauritius and my own country, Seychelles. Yet I know very well that freedom and democracy are vital for durable development. Having just completed five years of service with UNEP as the African regional representative of that respected institution, I agree with those who believe the failure of development in Africa is due to poor management of natural resources, insufficient attention to the environmental dimension of development and economic activity, and—most of all—the absence of democracy!

We know that democracy does not exist in the Seychelles (with apologies to my successor, Madame de St. Jorre, who I am sure knows this herself). Mr. Rene has established a solid dictatorship. In conscience you must admit it would be very wrong to help Mr. Rene consolidate his totalitarian power over the Seychellois people. At the same time, we have historic, cultural and linguistic ties on which an exemplary cooperative relationship is being built.

So what should be done? I propose and support a "carrot-and-stick" diplomacy to be brought into "play" within the framework of the Indian Ocean Commission. The summit meeting of heads of state and government should broach the problem of democracy. The future of the subregion hangs in the balance. I also think it is the duty of the democracies (and thus of Mauritius) to help Seychelles advance toward greater freedom, for history will hold us accountable.

In conclusion, I would like to inform you that just recently I wrote letters to Messrs. Michel Rocard and Anerood Jugnauth encouraging them to broach and discuss the problems of democracy at their summit meeting.

The winds of freedom that have been stirring for some time in the world should encourage all those who love justice, freedom, fraternity, and democracy. Those same winds are stirring today in the Seychelles. May God help us—and grant that you too will help us stay on the right track!

Very truly yours,

Maxime Ferrari (former minister).

Zambia

Mpika Railway Workers 'Paralyze' Train Movement

MB0504175691 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT
5 Apr 91

[Text] Lusaka—[dateline as received] The week-old strike by Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) technical staff at the Mpika regional headquarters continues to paralyze the movement of trains on the Zambian side, sources at the Lusaka Railway office have confirmed.

Strike Forces Use of RSA Ports

MB0804064291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] A week-long strike by more than 3,000 Zambian workers on the Tazara railway line has forced the Zambian Government to export its copper through South African ports. The Tazara line is operated jointly by Zambia and Tanzania, and the cause of the strike on the Zambian side is the huge disparity in the value of the Zambian kwacha and the Tanzanian shilling.

No goods or passenger trains are running on the nearly 2,000-km Chinese-built rail link from Kapiri Mposhi in central Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam. The line normally handles about 27,000 tonnes of cargo a month.

Soviet Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 7 Apr

MB0704202591 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] A five-man parliamentary delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in the country today for a three-day official visit. The delegation led by Mr. (Vladislav Adzenav) was met at the Lusaka International Airport in Lusaka by selected members of parliament, and senior officers of the National Assembly.

According to a program released from the National Assembly yesterday, the delegation is expected to leave for Livingstone tomorrow where they will pay a courtesy call on the member of Central Committee for Southern Province. The delegation will also call on President Kaunda on Wednesday, and will be taken on a conducted tour of parliament buildings before departure for Nairobi later in the day.

* Kaunda's Decision on Candidates Applauded

91AF0868C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
18 Feb 91 p 1

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] Many people might be wondering as to why President Kaunda should have announced what he did

yesterday at State House about the issue of presidential elections in UNIP [United National Independence Party].

He has opened the doors so that the national council of UNIP can allow more than one candidate to stand for the topmost party post.

Spectators could ask: Is this not a recipe or prescription for a return to the UNIP elections of 1967 when the Party was nearly wrecked over regionalistic leanings?

No, far from it. The fact is that the President in the person of Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda has once again thrown the challenge to underscore and prove his true unshakable commitment to and belief in democracy.

Nobody doubts that Cde Kaunda enjoys unqualified and unchallengeable popularity in the nation.

There have been calls and they continue asking him to become life president but he has all the time said as a believer in democracy "I do not take the people of Zambia for granted."

Over these years since independence, during multi-party system and the one-party participatory democracy, he has always stressed this point that the leadership is open to anyone who aspires to it.

Why then does he want to be challenged when only recently at its extraordinary meeting the national council nominated and adopted him as a sole presidential candidate at this time of political pluralism when any seeming crack in the party could cause problems?

It should be understood that this is part of the democratisation process going on in UNIP which should be accepted. Those in UNIP who therefore think that they can lead the party better should take up the challenge openly.

As KK put it: "Let others who should stand on a UNIP ticket do so...I'll fight them and beat them."

That certainly is how UNIP should show the way and practice of democracy. No one should entertain any fears as seems to be the case today in some opposition camps.

Reports are floating that there is nervousness and anxiety in the opposition parties during the runup to their so-called national elections that more than one person are jockeying for chairmanship.

In fear of that prospect there are feverish behind-the-scenes campaigns trying to dissuade this or that person from standing for office.

If they truly believe in democracy as they preach, why shouldn't they leave the doors open and let the membership of their parties choose the candidates they want?

* Media Ban on Opposition Ruled Unconstitutional

91AF0867A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
19 Feb 91 pp 1, 3

[Article by Miriam Mukonde]

[Text] President Kaunda acted unconstitutionally by banning Times Newspapers, ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, and ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] from covering the MMD because these media organisations belong to the public. Lusaka High court Judge Claver Musumali ruled yesterday.

In a judgment on the petition filed by the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) seeking a declaration that the directive was a violation of the rights of the people and unconstitutional, Mr Justice Musumali said the President was not allowed by law to make pronouncements which were contrary to the constitution.

Unless and until the constitution was amended, everyone was obliged to comply with the law whether in a one-party or multi-party political set-up.

Such discrimination was not justifiable in a democratic society because such a society allowed difference of opinion.

Barring the MMD from being covered by the *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* and *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL*, was a denial of the constitutional freedom of expression.

The directive was illegal in that it was discriminating the petitioners because they held different political views from the President.

Newspapers were to be run on journalistic principles which dictated the coverage of all newsworthy items, and placement of stories.

It was clear the MMD received grudging coverage from the *TIMES*, ZNBC and *DAILY MAIL*.

Even after the Press conference this attitude continued at the *TIMES* until the new Managing Editor Cde Mwendo Mulengela was appointed. He endeavoured to report the political activities without discrimination.

The petition filed by Mr Arthur Wina, Mr Frederick Chiluba, Mr Levi Mwanawasa, Mr Andrew Kashita and Mr Ephraim Chibwe all of MMD was seeking a declaration that the Press in Zambia was entitled to enjoy Press freedom and to hold opinions without interferences.

They contended that Times Newspapers, ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL and ZNBC were owned by the people through companies by which they were managed, and neither the Press nor any organisation had the right to use them for political activities to the exclusion of other citizens.

If the newspapers were privately owned by UNIP [United National Independence Party], then their management would be at liberty on what to publish or not.

"All the people are entitled to a fair share of airing their views in these newspapers," Mr Justice Musumali said.

In Ndola High Court, Mr Justice David Lewanika ruled in favour of MMD members who petitioned Ndola Urban senior governor Levy Mbulo and ordered that he pays the petitioners costs of the civil action.

Justice Lewanika found that Mbulo uttered the words that nobody would be allowed to live in a council house, board UBZ buses or enter a market without producing a UNIP membership card as reported by the SUNDAY TIMES issue of 11 November last year.

The Judge dismissed with costs to petitioners the case against the Ndola Urban district council (NUDC) because, although some ward chairmen attended the meeting, there was no resolution by the council to support Mbulo's utterances.

He made an order restraining Mbulo, either by himself or through his agents or servants from carrying out the directive.

Mr Justice Lewanika said: "Mbulo's utterances were irresponsible for a man in his position because he clearly contravened articles 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Republican constitution."

"It is unlawful to discriminate against anybody on grounds of political affiliation," said the judge.

The Petitioners were Mr Mwanawasa, Mr Chiluba, Ndola lawyer Mr Eric Silwamba, Mr Benedict Chikoti and Mr John Kapapi.

* Dissent by Major Churches to Kaunda Growing

91AF0845A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 8 Feb 91 p 7

[Words in boldface and italics as published; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The choice of a new Archbishop of Kasama to succeed the late Archbishop **Elias Mutale** could bolster opposition to the embattled President **Kenneth Kaunda**. Many Christian communities have already grown disillusioned with his once-popular government.

The big three churches—the United Church of Zambia (of which Kaunda is a member), the Anglicans and the roman Catholics—are all showing signs of serious dissent.

When the United Church of Zambia celebrated its 25th anniversary in August 1990, Kaunda was conspicuous by his absence from the final celebrations held in Woodlands Stadium, barely a kilometre from State House. He was supposed to read the second reading from the Bible but preferred to attend a meeting in **Botswana**.

All the churches criticise the President for retaining as his personal spiritual adviser a Hindu, Dr **M.A. Ranganathan**. The church of God in Zambia, whose headquarters is in the **United States**, has also been on poor terms

since the government confiscated the passport of its overseer, Bishop **John Mambo**, last year. He had given an interview to the BBC a few hours after the abortive coup of 30 June 1990.

Kaunda became so frustrated by the churches' attitude that he complained to the Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, **Khotso Makhulu**. He lamented that some people were falsely accusing the government of involvement in the death of Archbishop Mutale, who died in a car crash shortly after a visit to State House in February 1990, and that the local Anglican bishop, **Stephen Mumba**, had publicly blamed the government for falling living standards.

The Catholics, the best-organised church nationally, were stung by the fact that Kaunda had failed to use the normal channels for communication and had chosen to attack their church in conversation with a visiting dignitary who was not even a Catholic. Kaunda had mentioned nothing to Cardinal **Josef Tomko** of the Vatican, who had been in the country only shortly before. Kaunda loyalists then took the battle into the Catholic church itself, accusing the Catholic magazine ICENGLO of supporting the multi-party opposition (AC Vol 31 No 15). The editor of ICENGLO, **Italian-born Father Roberto**, was summoned by **Rankin Sikasula**, Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province, who is married to a sister of first lady **Betty Kaunda**. Sikasula accused him of putting the church magazine at the service of the opposition. Later **Alex Shapi**, the loyalist Secretary of State for Defence, also complained about the Catholics' political position to Fr. **Ives Bantungwa**, General Secretary of the Zambia Episcopal Conference (ZEC). The chairman of ZEC, Bishop **Denis de Jong** of Ndola, hit back with a press conference in which he defended the right of church magazines to free expression. He persuaded his fellow-bishops not to sit on the constitutional commission set up to study a multi-party system. Bishop **Tresphor Mpundu** of Mbala attending in a personal capacity only.

The Catholic church lacks a head since Archbishop Mutale's death. The leading candidate to replace him at Kasama is Fr. **Peter Lwaminda**, trained at Kacebere, the seminary on the Zambia-Malawi border which was also the *alma mater* of the late Archbishop Mutale and of the former Archbishop of Lusaka, **Emmanuel Milingo**. Fr. Lwaminda took a doctorate in Rome and ran the St. Dominic's Major Seminary in Lusaka and the secretariat of the ZEC, organising the visit of Pope **John Paul II** in May 1989 before going to **Kenya** to run the Catholic Conference for East and Central Africa. If Lwaminda were appointed to Kasama, he would be a formidable challenge to the ruling party.

Kaunda resented the pastoral letter circulated by Catholic bishops last year at the height of the multi-party

debate. When the Catholic church gave permission to multi-party supporters to hold a rally on land it owned close to State House, officials put pressure on the Archbishop of Lusaka, Archbishop **Adrian Mung'andu**, to withdraw. They threatened that the city council would confiscate the land if the rally went ahead. Mung'andu persisted, and the rally attracted over 100,000 people.

There are other important developments outside the main churches. Last year Chief **Chitimukulu**, paramount chief of the Bemba in Northern Province, claimed that supporters of **Alice Lenshina** were congregating in Chinsali district Kaunda's birthplace. Alice Lenshina was a

prophetess who led her own group, the Lumpa church, at the time of independence and almost brought down the Kaunda government. Interestingly, Lieutenant **Mwamba Luchembe**, who led the 30 June coup attempt, is from Chief Chitimukulu's family. **Chanda Sema**, another prophet known as 'Jesus of Kitwe,' is also a Bemba from Chinsali. He is the founder of a religious movement which operates on the same lines as Lenshina's Lumpa Church. Kitwe, Chanda Sema's power-base, is the headquarters of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, arch-enemy of Kaunda and his United National Independence Party in the secular domain.

Liberia

Border Clashes With Sierra Leone Intensify

Taylor: Incursion 'Legally Absurd'

AB0504204891 Voinjama Radio ELRV in English
1900 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] The citizens of the [name indistinct] have confirmed that Sierra Leonean soldiers have crossed the Liberian border and attacked ("the people) on the border with Liberia. The reports say that in two towns (Fanhlahun and Bolohun) in the [name indistinct] district of Lofa County were attacked and looted by soldiers of the Sierra Leonean Government. [Words indistinct] that the defense spokesman in Freetown threatened in a BBC interview recently to attack and occupy parts of Lofa County in Liberia [words indistinct] continue foreign civil uprising in that country.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly], President Charles Gankay Taylor, has responded sharply to the border [words indistinct] and the Government of Sierra Leone in the ("attendent) border violation of that country's army. President Taylor said: It is legally ("absurd) for the Sierra Leonean Government to send troops to invade and violate the territorial sovereignty of this Republic.

The Liberian chief executive reemphasized that [words indistinct] that he has got the moral and legal rights to protect the territorial integrity of this nation. The NPRA chairman said since [words indistinct], he has dispatched the Liberian foreign minister to Abidjan [words indistinct] in order to meet with his Sierra Leonean counterpart so as to be able to resolve the ongoing misunderstanding. To date, the Government of Sierra Leone has failed to meet with the NPRA delegation to resolve the issue.

Taylor Denies Troops Involved

AB0504205691 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 5 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, Charles Taylor has denied the involvement of his National Patriotic Front rebels in previous incursions into Sierra Leone, but he is being blamed again for this latest incident in Kenema District in which 40 rebels are said to have been killed. On the line to Charles Taylor's self-proclaimed capital of Gbarnga in Liberia, Robin White asked what he was now up to.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] We have not sent anyone into Sierra Leone. Now, we understand that President Momoh is having some problems over there. We sympathize with him, but we have no direct involvement in Sierra Leone.

[White] But the Sierra Leone president says that they have captured some people who admit to belonging to your organization.

[Taylor] Well, the fact that a Liberian is arrested in Sierra Leone does not mean that he was sent by me or he is one of our regular soldiers. But it is unfortunate that President Momoh did not admit to the world that he had, in fact, invaded two towns in Lofa County. He just refused to admit to the world when, in fact, that had happened but only to state that he suspected that we have sent people into Sierra Leone. I have no interest in Sierra Leone whatever.

[White] Some of those who have been arrested were in blue uniforms. Do your men have blue uniforms?

[Taylor] My soldiers do not wear any uniforms. So, if there is anybody in blue, I think he better check his own people; and his are nothing to worry about for me.

[White] But he claims that the people he has got have admitted to being members of your organization.

[Taylor] I have Sierra Leonean soldiers—I am not just talking people admitting—I have Sierra Leone Army personnel that have been killed and captured inside my country, inside (Fanhlahun) and (Bolohun)—two towns in Lofa County—even when he lied to the world and told them that he had no intentions of entering. I have dead bodies and personnel with me.

[White] But Mr. Taylor, there are people who have apparently crossed from Liberia into Sierra Leone. Now, who are these people if they are not members of your organization?

[Taylor] There must be something going on over there. I cannot tell exactly what is going on over there, but reports from refugees that are being interviewed by security personnel say there is some fighting going on in there by some Sierra Leoneans. I understand there is supposed to be some uprising over there. I do not know that to be fact, but that is what the refugees are saying.

[White] Mr. Taylor, I put it to you that you are in such bad trouble in Liberia that you think the only way out is to topple President Momoh, and you are either doing that by sending your own people over there or else you are getting Sierra Leonean dissidents to do it for you.

[Taylor] Well, I cannot stop your analysis, Robin, but that is not my own thinking. I have no interest—and I must say it again—in doing anything crazy in this region. Momoh is my friend, but he must tell the world that he overreacted and sent soldiers into this country. [end recording]

'Freedom Fighters' Capture Towns

AB0504213291 Voinjama Radio ELRV in English
1900 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Reports from the Executive Mansion in Gbarnga town say diplomatic efforts, including a message to the OAU and ("the international) community are continuing. President Charles Gankay Taylor said he will not relent until all sections of the current border violation in Lofa County are remedied. President Taylor is

calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Sierra Leonean troops from the Liberian soil.

Meanwhile, news have just reached us that freedom fighters in the the Pujehun District in Sierra Leone have captured three towns in the district, including [words indistinct] on the new highway linking Sierra Leone and Liberia completely [words indistinct].

Commander Condemns Border Violation

AB0504220491 *Voinjamaa Radio ELRV in English*
1900 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] The commander of the Executive Mansion Guard Battalion, (B. Michael Fletcher), has said that any country that would violate Liberia's sovereignty will pay the full price for its diplomatic indiscretion. Commander (B. Michael Fletcher), who was speaking to a group of [words indistinct], said Liberia is a peace-loving country in spite of our current internal crisis.

Commander (Fletcher) condemned the current border violation by Sierra Leonean soldiers, adding, we will not sit down and watch while these soldiers threaten our legitimate and sovereign rights. To the Executive Mansion Guard commander, that is now a [words indistinct], calling for a (?firm and) immediate action on the (?situation created in) Lofa County by soldiers from neighboring Sierra Leone. Meanwhile, public opinion throughout this country favors the call for immediate action against the Government of Sierra Leone [words indistinct].

Sawyer Asks NPFL To End Attacks

AB0604150191 *Paris AFP in English* 1447 GMT
6 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Freetown, April 6 (AFP)—Liberia's interim President Amos Sawyer on Saturday called on Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) "to end its armed incursions into Sierra Leone" and withdraw its forces.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources said the bodies of 40 rebels killed after an ambush against government troops Thursday at Joru in the eastern Kenema district were brought here to the Sierra Leone capital late Friday.

The sources said more than 2,300 government troops deployed at the border had by Saturday halted the rebel advance, which had at one stage penetrated as far as 21 miles (34 kilometers).

Mr. Sawyer told journalists at the end of an overnight working visit here with Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh before leaving for Guinea that his six-man delegation had expressed regrets to Gen. Momoh "over the actions of the NPFL rebels.

He described the NPFL's repeated incursions since March 23 as part of an overall strategy to "destabilise countries in the subregion." [passage omitted]

Travellers reaching Freetown on Saturday from Zimmi and Potoru in the Pujehun district, two of the areas of heavy fighting earlier in the week, spoke of atrocities committed by the rebels.

The travellers, looking haggard and worn out after the ordeal, quoted many of the rebels saying their mission was "part of a program to liberate the sub-region."

They claimed that the rebels shot two Sierra Leone customs officials at point-blank range, threw hand grenades at a dispensary and a police post, killing five policemen, and looted houses and a local bank before government troops arrived. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic sources said Guinea and another member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member states were preparing to send military assistance to Sierra Leone.

Another Western country is to give assistance," the sources said, adding that both Guinea and Sierra Leone have an existing non-aggression pact.

"We know that Sierra Leone is an important member of the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] (West African peace-keeping force) team, and its forces are now further stretched by the incursions," Mr. Sawyer said Saturday.

He announced that his provisional government was shortly to start "a large scale repatriation of all Liberians who want to return to Monrovia."

On a deadlocked national conference opened in the Liberian capital Monrovia three weeks ago to appoint a new [government], Mr. Sawyer said "the NPFL should negotiate in good faith with the other parties" to find "a speedy solution" to the Liberian conflict, which has already left more than 15,000 people dead.

He said a visit Saturday to the NPFL stronghold at Gharnga by a conference committee "is truly to test Mr. Taylor's sincerity about settling the Liberian crisis once and for all," adding that it was "the conference's effort to bend backwards."

Monrovia Radio reported Saturday that the conference was to reconvene Monday with elections for the interim leadership if the meeting between the committee and Mr. Taylor "fails to yield positive results." Rival rebel leader Prince Johnson said Saturday he would soon travel to discuss the ECOWAS-brokered national peace conference with presidents of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana and the Gambia.

Diplomatic sources reported heavy fighting between Liberian rebels and Sierra Leone government troops in the eastern Pujehun district late Friday as the NPFL forces were retreating toward the Mano River Union bridge linking the two countries.

The sources told AFP Saturday that the retreating guerrillas were setting ablaze areas near Potoru, a farming

town some 400 miles (640 kilometers) from here. They entered the country aboard six boats late Tuesday.

The sources could not say if there were further deaths in fighting raging there and in parts of the Kailahun and Koindu regions to the north along the border with Liberia's Lofa County.

The rebels are said to be equipped with Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles and rocket launchers.

Diplomats said 40 rebels were killed and 10 other rebels were captured following Thursday's ambush of government troops near Kenema. Many of the rebels were dressed in blue military fatigues with NPLF tatoos on their chests and backs.

One government soldier died from a heart attack and three others suffered gunshot wounds.

More than 60 rebels and four government soldiers have died in the fighting so far.

The sources also reported that the recapture of Gba near the border by Sierra Leone soldiers Thursday.

Meanwhile, informed sources said more than 40 refugees were arrested in Freetown late Thursday. Sierra Leone security forces found some 480 blank passports of different countries in a home of a prominent Liberian businessman.

Sources also said there was evidence of a planned rebel attack on Freetown on the April 16 Ramadan holiday when Muslims here would be celebrating the end of the Muslim holy month of fasting.

The Sierra Leone parliament on Friday condemned the rebel invasion as "a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of Sierra Leone and the gross abuse of the hospitality of the people Sierra Leone."

Parliamentarians "fully support the stand taken by the Sierra Leone Government" in handling the situation at the border.

Rebels in Sierra Leone Bomb Ferry

AB0704123991 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT
7 Apr 91

[Text] Freetown, April 7 (AFP)—Liberian rebels inside Sierra Leone used two helicopters to bomb a civilian ferry Friday, later attacking a police station at Poturu, 30 kilometres (20 miles) west of the Liberian border, diplomatic sources said here Sunday.

The rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia also kidnapped 50 women and children a week ago from Bomaru in the Kailahun district, 270 kilometres (160 miles) east from here, two West African diplomats who returned from the area reported.

The children were aged between 6 and 10, according to the diplomats who were on an assessment survey of the nearly two week long rebel incursion.

The ferry at Bandasuma is an important link with the Pujehun district, and its destruction means that Sierra Leone troops being rushed to Potoru and other border towns to repel further rebel incursion will have to make a detour of about 50 kilometres (30 miles).

In another development, although there has been no official statement on casualties, eyewitnesses returning to Freetown said some 100 civilians, most of them Fullahs from neighboring Guinea, were killed in Koidu by retreating rebels who shot "indiscriminately" as they were being chased by Sierra Leone soldiers.

Twelve rebels captured in Pujehun district on Friday were brought Sunday to Freetown under military escort and taken to a military barracks outside the capital.

Rebel Announces End to Clashes

AB0804213291 Paris AFP in English 2116 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Text] Abidjan, April 8 (AFP)—Liberia's main rebel group on Monday announced an end to its border clashes with Sierra Leone troops and denied accusations from the Freetown government that they had invaded Sierra Leone.

Ernest Eastman, foreign affairs spokesman for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), said his shadow government headed by Charles Taylor regretted clashes at the two countries' common border. He told a news conference in Abidjan that the NPFL had promised to make an investigation after an incident around Easter when "some of our boys...went into the Sierra Leone section and perhaps overindulged," leading to some "unpleasant exchanges" and an outbreak of fighting.

The spokesman said his government hoped to contain the situation through diplomatic means. He charged that Sierra Leone president had ordered his men to invade Liberia, adding that the troops crossed into Lofa County and headed for the towns of Vahun and Bolahum.

"In the process, Liberian citizens were injured, killed and taken prisoner," he said.

According to Mr. Eastman, a former foreign minister in the government of the late President Samuel Doe, NPFL troops then drove Sierra Leone troops out of Liberia and closed the country's borders to everyone except "wounded persons of both nationality" seeking medical attention.

The spokesman denied accusations by Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh that Burkina Faso and white mercenaries, which he interpreted to mean Libyans, had fought alongside the rebels in raids at border villages since March 23. Both countries have been accused by NPFL opponents of supplying Mr. Taylor with arms.

Mr. Eastman charged that some Liberian civilians and soldiers of the late Liberian President Samuel Doe were undergoing military training in Sierra Leone "to bolster and consolidate" the interim government of lawyer Amos Sawyer, whose leadership has been rejected by Mr.

Taylor. He said he knew nothing about a helicopter attack Friday on a ferry in eastern Sierra Leone, and said he never had seen helicopters in areas controlled by NPFL forces.

On reports that Mr. Taylor had built up his military arsenal with missiles and other hardware in recent months, Mr. Eastman said: "I would hope that similar estimates would be taken in respect to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces (West African peacekeeping troops) to see how many weapons they have stacked up... This is formidable."

The Nigerian-led force drove the NPFL out of the capital Monrovia late last year in several weeks of intense fighting.

Mr. Eastman said he would "have a long chat" with Mr. Taylor about reports that the rebel leader had been exporting timber and diamonds.

He said an ongoing political conference to appoint an interim government had reached "a stalemate" after delegates refused to admit representatives from all 13 counties. The NPFL controls virtually all of the country outside the capital Monrovia.

In his view, "Mr. Taylor ought to head this (interim) government 'until tempers cool, blood pressures have gone back to normal.'"

Meanwhile in Monrovia, Mr. Taylor reportedly refused Monday to meet a delegation from the national conference, but met U.S. ambassador to Liberia, Peter De Vos, conference sources said. Mr. Vos told reporters he travelled to Mr. Taylor's self-proclaimed Gbarnga city in central Liberia on Saturday and had "frank discussion" with the NPFL leader, who told him he wanted to head the interim government.

Activist Supports Taylor's Right to Interim Term

*AB0604205591 Voinjamaa Radio ELRV in English
1900 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] The leader of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA, Dr. Togba Na Tipoteh, says he will support (?to the end) the right of the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor, to contest for the interim presidency of Liberia. Dr. Tipoteh, who was speaking at the [words indistinct] when he conferred with President Taylor, said: Under the Constitution of Liberia, Mr. Taylor, as a Liberian, has the right to participate in (?interim presidency of the country). He then expressed happiness that the warring factions for the [words indistinct] were meeting to discuss the future of Liberia.

Asked as to whether he will be ready to participate in the forthcoming [words indistinct], the MOJA leader said that he was (?glad) with the Liberian people [words indistinct] in the interests of the movement [words

indistinct]. He assured Liberians that a meeting in Monrovia for the Liberian national conference [words indistinct].

Dr. Tipoteh, who had been in exile for the past 10 years, was one of those victimized by the regime of the late Samuel Doe [words indistinct].

Movement for Justice in Africa Fetes Anniversary

*AB0304125291 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 1 Apr 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] For more than two weeks in Liberia's capital Monrovia, leaders of the various rebel groups and political factions have not been warring but talking to determine the future of constitutional course of the country. Well, on Saturday, 30 March they took time off from the All-Liberia peace conference to attend a rally in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA. MOJA was banned by the late president Samuel Doe 10 years ago after being accused of spreading socialism in Liberia. Scott Sterns attended the rally and telexed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The enthusiastic gathering which assembled for the rally at an outdoor basketball court was proof that MOJA, like many organizations shut down during Doe's rule, has found new momentum. Tipoteh told the crowd that people in Monrovia have not been eating grass and drinking muddy water for nothing. They have done so because they want to survive. He said that conference delegates have agreed to form a new interim government, despite the walkout of men representing rebel leader Charles Taylor.

However, the finalizing of an agreement on the rules of this new seven-month provisional government has been delayed. A coalition of political parties want the party from which the interim president is chosen to be banned from nominating a candidate for the October elections. Tipoteh disagrees with this attitude. He said this would be like banning a party. If the various political parties do not trust a person to be a fair interim president, they should not elect that person to the post.

Rebel leader Prince Johnson's arrival at the rally was cheered by the crowd which included MOJA militants, recent defectors from Taylor's National Patriotic Front, and the general public. Johnson told the meeting it is time to put the love of the country ahead of personal ambitions. There was much dancing, drumming, and clapping at the end of the meeting when Tipoteh announced plans for a MOJA congress to elect a leadership of the organization before October's presidential elections. [end recording]

Mali

Toure Reshuffles Transitional Committee

AB0804173891 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 8 Apr 91

[CTSP Ordinance No. 004 issued in Bamako on 8 April]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Bakary Coulibaly is no longer a member of the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People, CTSP. This is in accordance with the Constitution, which forbids all CTSP members from being members of the government. This was stipulated in CTSP Ordinance No. 004 today with the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Birama Sire Traore as member of the National Reconciliation Council [as heard]. CRN, replacing Lieutenant Colonel Bakary Coulibaly. Also, Mr. Acherif Ag Mohamed from the Azawad Popular Movement replaces Cheikh Ag Baye from the same movement. Here are more details from Oumar Sangare:

[Sangare] The CTSP chairman, taking into account CTSP Fundamental Law No. 1 of 31 March 1991 on the proposal of the National Reconciliation Council [CRN] and the Coordination Committee of Democratic Associations and Organizations [as heard], decrees:

Article 1: CTSP Ordinance No. 001 of 31 March 1991, setting up the list of the members of the CTSP, is and remains abrogated.

Article 2: The list of CTSP members is established as follows:

Chairman: Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure of the CRN;

Members:

CRN representative: Lieutenant Colonel Kafougouna Kone;

Lieutenant Colonel Oumar Diallo, CRN;

Lieutenant Colonel Ousmane Maiga, CRN;

Lieutenant Colonel Birama Sire Traore, CRN, a new member;

Major Anatole Sangare, CRN;

Major Arouna Traore, CRN;

Major Moussa Diabate, CRN;

Dr. Major Mohamed Coulibaly, CRN;

Major Yaya Ouattara, CRN.

Representatives of Coordinating Committee of Democratic Associations and Organizations:

Bakary Karambe, Boisse Traore, Ousmane Niare, for the National Union of Malian Workers;

Abderahmane Baba Toure and Mohamed Lamine Traore, Alliance for Democracy in Mali;

Amidou Diabate and Modibo Diakite, National Committee for Democratic Initiative;

Lawyers Demba Diallo and Mamadou Dante for the Malian Association for Human Rights;

Oumar Mariko for the Malian Pupils and Students Association;

Moussa Keita, Youth Association for Democracy and Progress;

Sidi Kamara for the Graduates Establishing and Seeking Employment;

Oumaz Wague, for the Free Democratic Youth;

Acherif Ag Mohamed, Azawad Popular Movement, a new member;

(Malaemning Ould Edi), Islamic Front of Azawad Arabs.

Article 3: Those concerned will benefit from advantages to be determined by ordinance.

Article 4: The present ordinance, which abrogates the previous one, will be implemented as state law.

[Announcer] Oumar Sangare, another CTSP decree establishes henceforth the list of CTSP members.

[Sangare] Yes, the CTSP chairman, considering the Constitution, considering CTSP Ordinance No. 001 of 31 March 1991 establishing the list of CTSP members, considering CTSP Ordinance No. 003 of 6 April 1991 on the organization and operational modalities of the CTSP, after deliberation by the CTSP, decrees:

Article 1: The following persons have been elected members of the CTSP Bureau:

Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman.

Bakary Karambe, deputy chairman.

Major Anatole Sangare, permanent secretary.

Boisse Traore, treasurer.

Article 2: The present decree will be registered and published in the official journal.

Traore, Other Generals Discharged

AB0804175291 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Decree No. 91005 P/CTSP; place and date not given]

[Text] The chairman of the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People decrees:

Article 1: The officers of rank of general of the Armed Forces and Security Forces who are momentarily without employment and named hereafter have been discharged as of the date of signing of this decree. Those concerned are:

Moussa Traore; Major General Amadou Baba Diarra; Major General Filing Sissoko; Major General Sekou Ly; Brigadier General Abdoulaye Ouologuem; Brigadier General Mamadou Coulibaly; Brigadier General Sory Ibrahima Sylla; and Brigadier General Amara Danfaga.

Article 2: The present decree will be recorded and published in a government white paper.

Nigeria

* Government Vows Budget Discipline

91AF0841A Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
1 Feb 91 pp 12, 13

[Text] All Federal ministries, parastatals, Federal-Government-owned corporations and agencies have been directed not to ask for extra-budgetary allocations this year.

Also, no ministry or agency would be allowed to go to its own tenders board or the Finance and General Purposes committee for the award of any contract unless funds for such contracts are available within the 1991 budget for implementing the project.

These directives, in enforcement of Federal Government's vow to observe budget discipline and "cut its coat according to its size," were issued by the Secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed in Lagos.

By last weekend, the Inspector-General of Police, all Federal ministers, director-generals, heads of extra-ministerial departments and chief executives of Federal Government parastatals were clutching copies of the directive which come at a time of rising anxiety that the fluctuating price of oil at the international market may derail this year's Federal budget.

Startled by the N[naira]22 billion deficit it recorded in its fiscal operations last year, the Federal Government this year designed a N38 billion budget with an in-built national surplus of N100 million.

Government had vowed to achieve the projected modest surplus in the budget by maintaining a strict rein on expenditure and implementing measures that would ensure prudence.

However, barely three weeks into the implementation of the budget fears began to gather, albeit slowly, on whether the government would be able to realise the surplus.

These fears were inspired by the worrisome developments in the international oil market where prices had, in response to the war in the Gulf, fallen to fluctuate between \$21 and \$23 per barrel.

The fear was that since this year's Federal budget was based on a \$21 per barrel price for crude oil, Nigeria's major export, if oil prices plummet further, the bottom would be knocked off the budget.

It was these doubts about the achievement of the target that financial experts said made the Secretary to the Federal Government directive imperative.

However, these experts said it was too early to shout hurrah about government budget discipline since similar directive were issued in the past and government still went ahead to overspend and accumulated staggering deficits.

* Experts Rate Budget 'Best' in Years

91AF0841B Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
1 Feb 91 p 24

[Article by Emeka Odo]

[Text] Financial experts, high ranking government officials and industry barons once again, put this year's federal budget on the scale and came to a rare unanimous conclusion that the N[naira]38 billion plan was the "best" in several years.

Present at the budget assessment session, which was put together by the Federal Ministry of Information and the International Merchant Bank (IMB) Limited in Lagos yesterday were the Information Minister Chief Alex Akinyele and Finance and Economic Development Minister Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, former Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Governor, Mr. Ola Vincent, IMB chairman and managing director, Chief Effiong Essien and Mr. John Oyetan respectively, renowned economist, Professor, Sam Aluko, Prof. Iyanda of University of Lagos and Dr. Aire of Leventis PLC.

Alhaji had begun the scrutiny when in his opening speech, he enumerated the features which, according to him, made this year's budget "unique."

However, he emphasised that the achievement of the "lofty objectives and targets" in the plan depended on how operators in both the public and private sectors execute the roles assigned to them.

Participants at the seminar he said, should come up with such options and other major recommendations for those involved in the implementation of the budget.

Aluko was also upbeat in his assessment, saying that the N100 million surplus built into the budget "gladdened" his heart.

However, according to him, the encouragement being given to the private sector must be structured in such a way to ensure that only the sub-sector he dubbed the "domestic private" sector were beneficiaries of such incentives.

He was also not happy with the quantity of resources still going to the Federal Government, arguing that more resources should be channelled to the state and local governments, to make the two tiers of government, stronger.

The renowned economics professor was also unimpressed by the measures taken by the Federal Government to shore up the value of the naira, saying it should have been pegged.

* NIDB Head: Investment Climate 'Improved'

91AF0841C Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
13 Feb 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] Managing director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), Malam Ibrahim Aliyu took

a good look at Nigeria's investment climate and concluded that it has improved considerably when compared with those of other African countries.

While admitting that these improvements notwithstanding, the country still has a long way to go before the investment climate could be considered perfect. Malam Aliyu said there was need to market these improvements to the outside world so as to attract investors to the country.

"Creating the investment climate is only the first step in making it appropriate. The second step, which is equally important, is going out there to get the people who want to invest. It means, in other words, selling your country and creating those institutions that will receive investors once they come," he told DAILY TIMES senior editorial staffers at Agidingbi as guest of the Times Forum.

He listed measures taken by government which, according to him, had improved the climate under which investments are made in the country.

The most important of these measures, he said, are the amendment of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, the promulgation of a special decree backing the Industrial Development Co-ordination Committee which streamlines the process of industry-related approvals and the amendment of other laws relating to business.

Other actions taken by government which had had a positive impact on the investment climate, he said, were the removal of the so-called excess profit tax, the removal of the withholding tax on savings and the lowering of interest on bank loans in this year's budget.

With all these improvements, what is required now is to make investors know what the investment climate in Nigeria is.

A week—from 5 May to 10 May this year, he said, has been designated when the foreign investors interested in these projects will meet their Nigerian counterparts in Abuja.

Sierra Leone

40 NPFL Rebels Said Killed in Joru Attack

AB0504195291 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 5 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] Reports from Sierra Leone suggest that the fighting involving rebels who crossed the border from Liberia is spreading yet farther. The Sierra Leone Government claims they are members of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] sent to destabilize Sierra Leone. The first incursions were in Kahun District. Then on Wednesday [3 April], it was reported that armed men had crossed into Pujehun. There have already been considerable casualties and now

the fighting appears to have reached another area. From Freetown Christo Johnson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to diplomatic sources in Freetown today, 40 rebels of the NPFL have been killed in Joru Town in the Kenema District. In the clash with the rebels, one Sierra Leone soldier was killed and three others suffered gunshot wounds. The diplomatic sources say that some of the rebels, who had crossed the border into Pujehun District some days ago, managed to avoid the Sierra Leone Army there and moved into Kenema District. They tried to mount [words indistinct] the Sierra Leone Army was aware of their movements and heavily armed troops counterattacked, killing 40 of the rebels. Ten others were arrested, most of them dressed in blue uniforms and they are being brought to Freetown.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kahun District appears to be quiet with the Sierra Leone military in full control. But I understand from Red Cross officials that the civilian population of both Kahun and Pujehun Districts have fled to the nearby towns of Kenema and Bo.

This morning I went to the office of the Red Cross in Freetown only to see a notice stating no more registration for refugees, no more distribution of food until further notice. While I was standing outside the office, some Liberians approached me and claimed that some of their Liberian friends had been arrested although they had absolutely nothing to do with the incursions across the border.

The Liberians told me that they had made representations to the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] in Freetown. When I spoke to the police about the Liberians' claims, a senior policeman told me, and I quote, those that are innocent should have nothing to worry about because we as police have respect for international justice.

So far, about 48 people have been arrested on suspicion of being rebels. Amongst them is one prominent Liberian businessman who was kicked up in possession of 480 passports of various nationalities. Another senior policeman told me, and I quote, Liberians here should understand that Sierra Leone security is under threat and we cannot take any risks. [end recording]

Parliament Condemns NPFL Incursion

AB0504213891 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 2000 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Parliament today strongly condemned the incursion into Sierra Leone by members of the National Patriotic Front [NPFL] of Charles Taylor in flagrant violation of Sierra Leone's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Condemning the gross abuse of Sierra Leone's hospitality to Liberians, Parliament also declared their full support for government's action in handling the situation on the border with the Republic of Liberia.

At an extraordinary session of Parliament today, Acting First Vice President Salia Jusu-Sheriff moved the

motion condemning the incursion and abuse of hospitality and declared support for government's handling of the situation. Speaking on the motion, Dr. Jusu-Sheriff recalled the sequence of events which prompted government to issue releases and adopt appropriate measures to counter the incursion by rebels of Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front. The meeting, he said, was convened to brief them as a Parliament and the nation as a whole on the present state of events at the border.

He recounted Sierra Leone's role in the Liberian conflict which, in addition to contributing troops to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], also provided shelter and sanctuary to a large number of Liberians. The acting vice president commended Sierra Leone's Armed Forces for their gallant performance in stopping the rebels.

In supporting the motion, the member of Parliament for Kailang West I, Mr. I.K. Fode, gave a graphic account of the vicious attack on innocent civilians, including women and children at Bomaru in his constituency by rebel forces. He maintained that though Sierra Leone is a land of hospitality, yet it has stretched its hospitality so far that it has been misinterpreted as weakness. Mr. Fode commended the Army and the local people who contributed towards repelling the rebels and condemned certain Sierra Leoneans who had encouraged rebels who had become part and parcel of them.

To contain the situation and prevent a recurrence, Mr. Fode made a 10-point suggestion to government. These included a meticulous security check on all Liberian refugees and returnees for identification and registration, the establishment of military depots in some border towns, the establishment of refugee camps, and the stopping of all Liberians and Liberian-owned companies established during the conflict.

The attorney general and minister of justice, Dr. Abdulai Conteh, in his contribution, reminded House that the defense of the fatherland has no price and recalled that never in the history of this country has it been attacked by bandits, brigands, and vagabonds. He argued that there is no cause for rebellion in Sierra Leone because if people do rebel, they will be rebels without a cause. Dr. Abdulai Conteh recalled that in observance of the norms and practice of international law, Sierra Leone gave safe conduct through its territory to Charles Taylor when he was being sought by Doe. He rhetorically asked his colleagues: Is this the reward for our behaving as civilized members of the world community?

The attorney general maintained that what was at stake was not the evil forces of the brigands alone, but the knowledge that such evil forces of disorganization were being given succor by certain agents who have failed to establish their credibility and ability to man the affairs of their trouble-riddled countries. He warned that anyone wishing for rebellion, all he has to do is to reflect on the Liberian conflict which was initially started to oust

Samuel Doe. Since the death of Doe, has Liberia been stable, the fighting ended, the refugees returned, the attorney general asked.

Other speakers on the motion included Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Forestry Minister M.O. Bash-Tagi, who lamented that, while Sierra Leone stretched its resources to the limit to accommodate the Liberian refugees, some of the refugees were basking in luxury as people who had never had it so good. He urged government to call a halt to our unbounding [as heard] hospitality.

The member for York Rural District, Mr. Rans Fitzgerald Cooker, and the minister of state, minister of transport and communication were amongst speakers in support of the motion.

Border Villages Said Regained

AB0604201891 London BBC World Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The latest reports from the [Liberia-Sierra Leone] border area say Sierra Leone forces have virtually regained control of villages in the Pujehun District said to have been captured by the Liberian rebels.

Border Fighting Reportedly Worsening

AB0804184091 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 8 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Fighting is worsening on Sierra Leone's border with Liberia. Yesterday, reports from Freetown spoke of an aerial attack on a town in the Pujehun District. The attack began a fortnight ago, and the Sierra Leonean Government has pointed the finger at Liberian rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. Charles Taylor has repeatedly disclaimed involvement. Now, Army sources in Freetown are saying that Liberian rebels are in control of towns in Pujehun and Kaelahun Districts. From Freetown, Crystal Johnson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At a press briefing in his office today, the Army chief, Major General Mohammed Tarawalli, confirmed that two towns, Zimi in the Pujehun District and Koindu in the Kaelahun District, are in the hands of rebels. The commander appealed to every Sierra Leonean to keep calm and said that Sierra Leonean soldiers had regained control of most villages captured by the rebels and that they were fighting hard to regain control of Koindu and Zimi.

The commander also disclosed that another town, Torlu in the Pujehun District, was attacked by rebels last night. Asked if he could give an estimate of the number of rebels involved in the attacks on Sierra Leone, the Army chief said: I cannot give you a definite figure of NPFL rebels, but I can assure you that one of their bases is in the Bomi Hills area of Liberia and the other is in Voinjamaa.

The Army chief claimed that 55 rebels had so far been captured, and he showed journalists an identity card of one of the captured rebels. The card was blue and was inscribed: National Patriotic Front of Liberia, and it had Charles Taylor's signature on it. Asked if any Sierra Leoneans were among the NPFL rebels captured, the chief said no. Asked whether Sierra Leone is preparing to go on the offensive against the NPFL, Commander Tarawalli said, and I quote: Our business is to defend our own territory, but our patience will not hold for long. [end recording]

Details on Rebel Incursion

AB0804193891 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Freetown, April 8 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's army commander said his troops on Monday were "containing the incursion" by Liberian rebels on the West African country's eastern border, assuring the public there was no cause for concern. [passage omitted]

In certain sectors, he said, the rebels (?were) "disintegrating into small pockets" in Zimi from where they were advancing north toward Joru on Saturday. "We have inflicted heavy casualties on this group," he said, adding that casualties among his forces were "not yet known."

Diplomats and travelers from the region said at least 40 rebels, 10 Sierra Leone troops and 100 civilians have been killed in the clashes so far. The general also disclosed Monday that both a Red Cross office and a police post in Zimmi were burned down by the rebels. [passage omitted]

The commander said there were two NPFL camps near the eastern and southern borders from which the rebels were receiving logistics and reinforcements. One was said to be at the Liberian town of Bomi Hills midway between the border and the capital Monrovia.

He said a rebel "sub-commander" was captured near Kailahun, where 19 rebels were killed in attacks last week. He also dismissed suggestions that rebels had attacked border villages by boat, adding that the Sierra Leone Navy had mounted "full surveillance" of all coastal and inland waters.

He said "wanton destruction" had been inflicted on the city of Koindu by the rebels "who spent a whole day carting looted goods on board Liberian registered vehicles back to the NPFL's Liberian stronghold in Gbarnga.

But for the time being there were no plans to "take the fight to the launching spot of these incursions," he said, but warned the military's patience "would not hold for long."

Mr. Taylor, who launched the rebellion in December 1989 which eventually toppled the late president Samuel Doe, charged last week that Sierra Leone had attacked two towns inside Liberia, and that he had several dead soldiers to prove it. [passage omitted]

Troops Said 'Containing' Incursion

AB0804210491 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Fifty-five Liberian rebels belonging to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, have so far been captured by Sierra Leone troops, force commander Major General Mohammed Tarawalli told a press briefing in Freetown this morning. Force commander Maj. Gen. M.S. Tarawalli assured the press that the Sierra Leone troops are containing the situation and that there was no cause for concern or alarm. He revealed that in southern sectors, the rebels are disintegrating into small pocket groups in Zimi and last Saturday [6 April] advanced from Zimi to Joru where they were routed with heavy casualties on their side.

The force commander confirmed that the rebels are firing indiscriminately as they are retreating. He said that the town of Tobu in the (Guang-Tonkia) area was also attacked by rebels yesterday. Dismissing rumors that the rebels have resorted to guerrilla warfare, the force commander emphasized: That's not strictly what we have seen. He disclosed that the rebels are using simulators which emit heavy (?bangs) to create huge sounds to terrify the local population. Based on information received so far, all the rebels involved in the incursion are Liberians, Gen. Tarawalli said.

The force commander said that arms and ammunition support for the rebels were coming from two bases—one in Voinjamaa across the Sierra Leone border with Kailahun and Bomi Hills near the southern sector with Liberia. He disclosed that a round-the-clock surveillance of all coastal and inland waterways has been mounted.

Maj. Gen. Tarawalli reported what he called wanton destruction of property and pilfering of goods in Koindu by the rebels who, he said, had spent a whole day transporting looted goods on board Liberian registered vehicles across the border to Liberia. He confirmed that the Red Cross office and the police post were burned down by the rebels. The force commander said only refugees whose interests are inimical to the interests of Sierra Leone are being questioned by the authorities. He confirmed reports that three white mercenaries had been spotted among the rebels.

Winding up the press briefing, the force commander said: They must know that the will of the Sierra Leonean to resist something is far greater than any arms and ammunition in the world. Two vehicles captured from the rebels by Sierra Leone troops were later shown to newsmen. The vehicles carried the inscription: Charles Taylor's Territory, and on the side: Commando.

Togo

Riot Police Deal With Striking Students

AB0504222891 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Togo, riot police have been out on the streets to deal with demonstrations by secondary school students in support of striking teachers of Catholic mission schools in Lome from where Eba Godwin telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The students, who were in khaki school uniforms, marched through the principal streets of the capital, Lome, chanting slogans against Catholic Church Bishop Dousse of Lome. What originally began as a sympathy demonstration developed into a political one with students chanting antigovernment slogans and scrawling graffiti against the Eyadema regime. The situation was particularly tense on the main street leading to Lome airport from the capital where the riot police, armed with shields and batons, intercepted the students. However, no clashes were reported and no arrests made.

Yesterday, teachers of the Catholic mission schools in Lome asked school children to go back home and they embarked on indefinite strike action in demand for an increase in salaries and better working conditions.

Meanwhile, airport workers at the Lome Airport have embarked on a 48-hour strike. Air traffic at both the Lome and Niamtougou airport in the north has been adversely affected, and air traffic is currently being handled by only a skeleton staff. [end recording]

Eba Godwin telexed that report from Lome, and we have since heard—rather there are unconfirmed reports—that two students died in the course of the demonstrations in the Togolese capital.

2 Killed in 5 Apr Demonstration

AB0604101191 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Here is a communique from the Ministry of Information:

On Thursday, 4 April 1991, students from some Catholic Mission secondary schools in Lome staged demonstrations to support their teachers' demands to increase their salaries. The demonstrators were accusing the authorities from the archdiocese of Lome of not taking into account the socioeconomic problems facing their teachers.

Today, on Friday, 5 April, these demonstrators went to other public and private schools to force their fellow students to take to the streets and to support their action. As is usual in such situations, onlookers joined the demonstrations to spread the movement and benefit from it.

Despite the intervention of the security forces to prevent these demonstrations from being turned into violent incidents and acts of vandalism and destruction, the loafers succeeded in seizing a truck containing about 150 bags of rice and demanded that taxi drivers pay fines amounting to 500 to 1500 CFA francs at road blocks

made of flaming tires. Even worse, during these demonstrations, two people were killed.

It is regrettable that demonstrations staged by students should end in such tragic circumstances. This is an opportunity to remind the public that all grievances should be presented through dialogue and negotiations, like the negotiations currently going on between the government and the Front of Associations for Renewal.

[Paris AFP in English at 0916 GMT on 6 April adds in a Lome-dated report on the demonstrations, "Other sources said the demonstrators wanted to attack the statue of Togo's military ruler, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, outside the RPT (Rally of the Togolese People) building in the centre of Lome."]

Riots Resume in Lome 8 Apr

AB0804165591 Paris AFP in French 1622 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Text] Lome, 8 Apr (AFP)—Street demonstrations resumed in Be, a densely populated district of Lome, this afternoon as young people opposing the regime ransacked and set fire to a police station near the motor park, among other actions, an AFP reporter observed. Several dozen demonstrators, armed mostly with stones, slings, and iron bars, were seen once again near the improvised barricades mounted across the main boulevard of the city. By late morning, they had moved away from these structures, which they erected at dawn.

Security forces were not in evidence at 1600 GMT, but an army helicopter was flying over the city.

Taxi Drivers Strike

AB0804122091 Paris AFP in French 0849 GMT
8 Apr 91

[Text] Lome, 8 Apr (AFP)—Taxi drivers here went on strike this morning to press for a reduction in the price of gasoline, and they have started erecting roadblocks across the main city streets, according to an AFP reporter on the spot. No taxis were available in the streets. The demonstrators, who have erected makeshift barricades, barred traffic especially along the main city boulevard. By 0800 GMT, the law and order forces had not intervened. Only one Army truck was seen in the street.

In a previous strike by drivers last November, two people died and several others were injured—according to official sources—following clashes with military men. Three weeks ago, drivers were allowed to increase fares, but according to them, passengers have refused to pay the new fares. As a result, the drivers would like a reduction in the price of gasoline to offset the shortfall.

The strike comes as officials of the Front of Associations for Renewal (FAR) were scheduled to meet with President Eyadema early this morning to protest the death of two persons in a demonstration on Friday, 5 April, in front of the headquarters of the single ruling party, the

Rally of the Togolese People. According to the FAR, the two victims were shot dead by soldiers.

Taxi Drivers Urged To Resume Work

*AB0804153291 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Communique issued by UNATROT and USYNDICT transport unions in Lome on 8 April]

[Text] Some taxi drivers in Lome have been on strike since this morning for reasons unknown to both car owners and leaders of the drivers. Faced with this situation, the National Road Transporters Union [UNATROT] and the Togolese Drivers Trade Union Federation [USYNDICT], which are the two representative organizations of the profession, call on all taxi drivers to resume work. Station delegates in Lome are requested to contact UNATROT and USYNDICT in order to find solutions to their grievances.

Signed: For UNATROT, EL Haj Mourtala; for SYNDICT, El Haj Gezere

Security Forces Fire on Demonstrators

*AB0804200891 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT
8 Apr 91*

[Text] Keve, Togo, April 8 (AFP)—A tribal chief and a security guard were killed and two students were seriously wounded Monday when security forces opened fire on demonstrators in Togo, eyewitnesses said.

Chief Boniface Drowi was shot in the chest as guards at administrative offices at Keve, 50 kilometres (30 miles) northwest of the capital Lome fired at students who were stoning the building. A guard at the offices was killed, probably by a stray bullet, the witnesses said. Two students were also seriously wounded by gunfire.

Demonstrations aimed at forcing the resignation of military ruler General Gnassingbe Eyadema took place at several towns in Togo during the day.

Demonstrators Control Lome District

*AB0804111491 Paris AFP in French 1024 GMT
8 Apr 91*

[Text] Lome, 8 Apr (AFP)—Since this morning, over 1,000 demonstrators have taken control of Be, one of the major working class districts in Lome, to which they have blocked all access, according to AFP reporters on the spot. Roadblocks have been erected with stones, logs, and burning tires. No law and order forces were seen there, and until late this morning, no serious clashes had occurred.

A damaged and bloodstained Army truck was lying at one of the entry points into Be. According to the demonstrators, the driver was driving at full speed when the truck turned over. No casualty figure on that accident was available at 1000 GMT.

'Disappeared' Student Makes Statement

*AB0804120891 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] Mendogoue Nayonne, the University of Benin fourth year philosophy student, who disappeared a year ago, is back home. In a statement to the national press, Mr. Nayonne expressed his gratitude to the head of state, who facilitated his return to the country, and called on the students, school pupils, his supporters, and all Togolese to resume normal activities and to resume classes.

[Begin Mayonne recording] I am very happy to be back in my country, a land where I was born and bred. I would like to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to the head of state, who made the necessary efforts to facilitate my return to the country. [passage omitted]

Now that I am back, I would like my colleagues to resume classes because this is, initially, in our own interest, the interest of our families, and the interest of the nation. If my absence was one of the reasons why students refused to go to school, then I believe they should be reasonable and go back to school.

I am hereby calling on all my university comrades, all my high school comrades, all supporters of student Nayonne, to rethink their stand and resume classes. Work should resume in offices and elsewhere because the Nayonne everybody was talking about is now back in the country. I am here now. There should be no other problem. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 0039 GMT on 8 April adds in a Lome datelined report on the interview: "There was no reaction by midnight from the student movements that staged the demonstrations."]

Rights League: 8 Killed in 16 Mar Lome Riots

*AB0604205091 Paris AFP in French 2141 GMT
4 Apr 91*

[Text] Lome, 4 Apr (AFP)—Eight people, including a nine-month-old baby, were killed on 16 March during the riots that broke out in Lome after an opposition demonstration was dispersed, it was learned today from the independent Togolese Human Rights League, LTDH. According to an official report, two people were killed: a policeman, who was stabbed by rioters during an attack on a police station; and a 12-year-old child knocked down by a vehicle in undetermined circumstances, according to the authorities. According to many witnesses, the child was run over by a military jeep that drove headlong into the demonstrators. This demonstration had been banned by the authorities.

The repression by the soldiers, mainly in the densely populated Be district, was brutal, AFP journalists noted. The soldiers beat and seriously injured dozens of people, often chasing them to their homes. The baby on the list of victims was injured by soldiers while on his mother's back and died in a clinic, according to the LTDH, which is headed by lawyer Kokou Koffigoh.

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